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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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NOVEMBER 26, 1913

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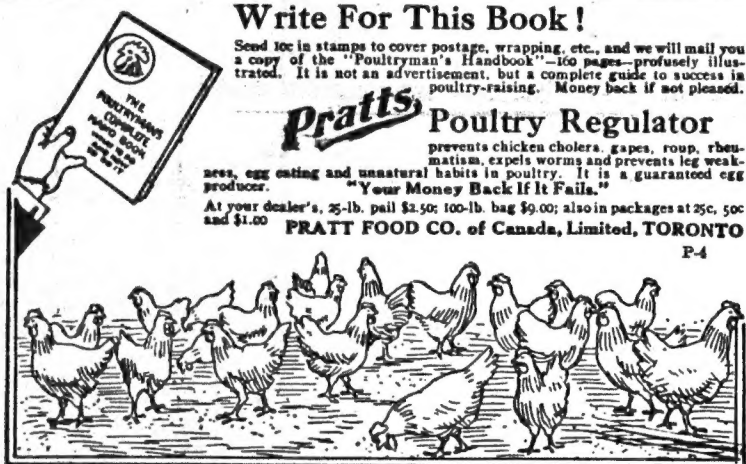
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Pratts Poultry Regulator
prevents chicken cholera, gapes, roup, rheumatism, expels worms and prevents leg weakness, egg eating and unnatural habits in poultry. It is a guaranteed egg producer. "Your Money Back If It Fails."

At your dealer's, 25-lb. pail \$1.50; 100-lb. bag \$9.00; also in packages at 25c, 50c and \$1.00
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The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
EditorJOHN W. WARD
Associate EditorPUBLISHED under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of
the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain
Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta. Published
every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-
General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter.The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organ-
ized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special
Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to
make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and
Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year; two years, \$1.50; three
years, \$2.00; five years, \$3.00; ten years, \$5.00, in advance. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.50
per year in advance. Single copies 5 cents. Send money by express, post office or bank money
order. We cannot accept responsibility for currency sent loosely in a letter.We believe, through careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by
trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly
should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in
The Guide. Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance
of date of publication to ensure insertion. More time must be allowed if proofs are desired.

General Advertising Rates

DISPLAY

16 cents per line. No discount
for time or space.

	Each Insertion
Eighth Page	\$14.40
Quarter Page	\$28.80
Half Page	\$57.60
Full Page	\$115.20
Outside Back Cover . . .	\$144.00

Live Stock Advertising Rates

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14 cents per line. No discount
for time or space.

	Each Insertion
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Quarter Page	\$25.20
Half Page	\$50.40
Full Page	\$100.80

Eight words average line; fourteen lines to one inch; 720 lines to the full page.
Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." All bills are
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ences must accompany the order.

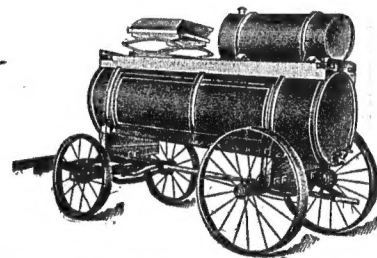
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4 cents per word. No discount for time or space. Classified ads. are payable cash with order.
No free publicity readers of any kind will be given. No display advertising of less than
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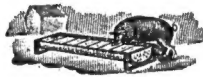
The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

NO MIDDLEMEN'S PROFITS
WE PAY THE FREIGHT

From Factory to Farmer at Factory Prices!

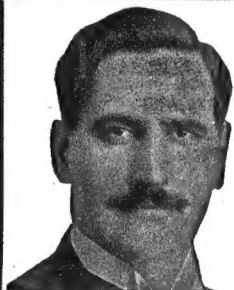
All kinds of non-
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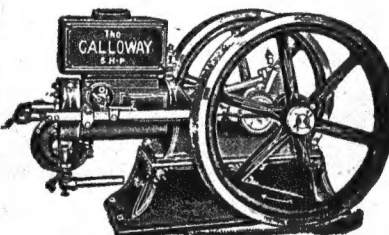
SEND TODAY FOR CATALOGUE



GET A GALLOWAY

Unqualified satisfaction guaranteed, plenty of time given to satisfy
yourself, and it is sold direct from our own factory to your farm with
one small factory profit, so that you save from \$50 to \$300, depending
on the size engine you buy. That money stays right in your own
pocket and you get a better engine.The Galloway is the most practical engine. It has built into it the
engine experience of 30 years. It's the simplest, easiest understood,
and therefore free from expensive stoppage for any reason.My best proof is the fact that tens of thousands of farmers call the
Galloway engine the simplest, easiest operated, and best engine they
ever saw. They bought it after considering the merits of every other
engine in the market, and after years of use they pin their faith to the
GallowayYou want to try a Galloway at my risk. I
guarantee to ship promptly, I warrant it will arrive
in good condition, I guarantee that you can operate
it easily; and I promise you faithfully if in any way
you are not pleased with the engine I will refund
you all your money, pay the freight both ways and
take the engine back to Winnipeg. Better still, I
have a special proposition which I would like to
make you by which you can partly or entirely pay
for your engine. Write today for my new catalog.

WM. GALLOWAY, Pres.

Wm. Galloway Co. of Canada Ltd.
Dept. G.G. WINNIPEG, MAN.

FARMERS' CONVENTION AT NORTH BATTLEFORD

North Battleford, Nov. 24.—A farmers' convention is being planned by the board of trade of North Battleford to take place in that city on the 15th and 16th December. This is the first scheme of its kind as far as is known and is the outcome of the new policy which North Battleford has adopted of making the consideration of the farmers' welfare their first objective point. North Battleford board of trade today frankly refuse to spend any time discussing the city, talking about real estate values or boosting; they are too busy working out a live stock proposition by carrying out the aims and objects of the North Battleford Live Stock Company. It is reported that unless you are prepared to talk hogs the board of trade people have not much time to spare you. The auditorium of the new Collegiate Institute, which will seat 500 people, has been secured for the convention, and the annual seed grain fair of the district is being held on the same date and in the same building.

The Agricultural and Live Stock Departments of the Dominion Government have appreciated the value which a convention of this kind would be and are lending their whole-hearted assistance to the scheme. The superintendents of some of the experimental farms in Western Canada have already arranged to attend the convention and give papers on such subjects as "How can I increase my grain yield per acre?" "Care of Live Stock" and other questions which confront the farmer. The program also includes a convention of the Homemakers' Clubs, so that the farmers' wives will have something of interest while their husbands are attending the other convention.

The retail merchants of the city are tendering the farmers a banquet and other interests are providing special attractions for a theatre night, all free of charge. The farmers of the district are going to have a good time these two days, as well as having an opportunity of discussing features which affect their welfare in the same way as purely commercial interests are doing in their numerous conventions.

PROTECTING THE LABORER

Tariff on food to sustain his life,
Tariff on clothes for himself and wife;
Tariff on tables, tariff on chairs,
Tariff on carpets for floors and stairs;
Tariff on soap to make him clean,
Tariff, too, on the sewing machine.
Tariff on watches, tariff on clocks,
Tariff on cotton to darn the socks;
Tariff on stoves, on pans to fry,
Tariff, too, on his coal supply;
Tariff on buckets, tariff on tubs,
Tariff on the board where his good wife rubs;
Tariff on wringers where the clothes are wrung,
Tariff on the line on which they're hung;
Tariff on flat-irons, boards and wax,
Tariff on nails, and tariff on tacks,
Tariff on hammers to drive them in,
Tariff on pie-board and rolling-pin;
Tariff on dishes, and dish-pans, too,
Tariff on the towels when washin's through;
Tariff on the "smoke" he enjoys at night,
Tariff on the oil that gives him light;
Tariff on the paper where he reads the news,
Tariff on leather to sole his shoes;
Tariff on washstand, bureaus and bed,
Tariff on the pillow where he rests his head;
Tariff on sweets for his children's joys,
Tariff on dolls, and tariff on toys;
Tariff on ev'rything. Let me see—
Oh, no; labor enters duty free!

—George A. Maurer, in
"New York World."

PRICES STILL GOING UP

The department of labor index number of wholesale prices stood at 136.8 for October, 1913, as compared with 136.0 in September, and 135.0 for October last year. Corn, peas, Ontario barley, hay and bran were higher, but wheat, flaxseed, western oats and barley were lower. Cattle and beef were higher, but hogs and hog products continued to decline. All dairy products were higher except cheese. Fresh Canadian fruits and potatoes advanced but imported fruits, beans, onions and canned vegetables were lower. In retail prices, meats, eggs, milk and butter were higher, but there was a general decline in potatoes as the crop came on the market. As above stated, the general effect of the month's changes was to send the level distinctly higher.

Common Business Honesty

Some weeks ago we challenged The Farmers' Advocate, of Winnipeg, to submit its mailing list, together with the mailing list of The Grain Growers' Guide, to an impartial investigation. We offered to give The Advocate \$200 if The Grain Growers' Guide had not more legitimate subscriptions than The Advocate. At the present time The Advocate claims 2,000 more subscribers than The Guide, yet they have not accepted our challenge. We take this as an acknowledgment that The Guide has a larger number of legitimate subscribers than has The Advocate. This places The Grain Growers' Guide in the undisputed position of first place as an agricultural journal in Western Canada. In order to show the results we are giving the farmers who advertise their live-stock in our columns, we reproduce the following letter just to hand:

Greenridge, Man., Nov. 18, 1913.

Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg.

Dear Sir:—

Please do not insert my ad. again. I was away for a few days and find on my return that orders have come in so fast that I am nearly sold out. The Grain Growers' Guide certainly fetches them. You can refund or credit till April, when I shall have bees for sale.

Yours truly,
(Signed) B. BREWSTER.

We are getting letters of this character steadily in our office, showing that our readers are joining hands with us and supporting our advertisers and thus making The Guide more able to stand the attacks of those who do not seem to like the truth.

GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

Our Ottawa Letter

Chances Are Good for Downward Revision of Tariff

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, Nov. 24.—While there is an apparent agreement on all sides that the approaching session is to be one during which discussions on the tariff and the high cost of living will predominate, everybody is in the dark as to just what course events in parliament are likely to take. In official circles, and among those who are supposed to have an inside knowledge of the intentions of the ministers, it has been generally assumed up to the present time that nothing much in the way of tariff legislation will be attempted by the government. As stated in a previous letter the disposition of Hon. W. T. White is to watch the operations of the Underwood tariff in the United States for a year, to study the effects of that tariff upon Canada's industrial and agricultural enterprises, but to defer action at least until the 1915 session of the House. In other words the minister proposes to postpone tariff legislation until the eve of the next general election.

Premier's Attitude On Reciprocity

While the policy as outlined above would undoubtedly be to the immediate satisfaction of those interested in maintaining the existing tariff walls, a few signs which have appeared lately upon the surface are such as to indicate that some of the props upon which the manufacturers have been leaning are disposed to waver and that government action may not be delayed until 1915. One report current in the capital, but which at the present moment cannot be definitely confirmed, is that Premier Borden is keenly alive to the feeling throughout the country, and that after his holiday at Hot Springs, Virginia, is over he proposes to go to Washington to have a conference with President Wilson about tariff and other matters. Unless Mr. Borden was very badly misreported when he addressed the Lotus Club of New York, on his way south, he has already undergone a marked change of opinion in regard to the reciprocity agreement. The New York Herald quotes him as saying that the Canadian people did not object to reciprocity, but that what they did object to was

the manner in which the proposal had been brought about. While there is a feeling here that Mr. Borden must have been inaccurately reported, it is noticeable that there has been no attempt made to question the statements which appeared in the New York newspaper. Perhaps, after all, Mr. Borden chose this occasion to cut himself loose from all the foolish anti-reciprocity arguments which have been used by its opponents in the past and to give due notice that in the future he proposes to adopt a saner course. Such a decision would be quite in line with the report that he proposes to discuss tariff matters with the executive head of the United States, with an eye probably to bringing about a free interchange of food products between the two countries. One can easily imagine, however, that any such proposal will be bitterly opposed by the representatives of Special Privilege and that it may never assume any concrete form.

Pressure From Western Members

The realization, on the part of Mr. Borden, of the necessity of taking some action it is said has been in some measure brought about by western supporters in parliament, who have been at the capital within the past couple of months. They have lost no opportunity to tell the ministers that in regard to free wheat and free agricultural implements the government must lose no time in putting the Canadian farmers on an equality with those of the United States. They have frankly informed Mr. Borden and his ministers that if the government does not act at once the opposition is certain to have the popular side of the tariff question and to them will be given much of the credit of any tariff changes which may be made in 1915. With equal force it has been pointed out that if these are not satisfactory the government will be on the wrong side of the leading issue when it goes to the country for the first time.

It is to be remembered, however, that the government can make no move in the direction indicated without making enemies of the protected interests. Free



**"Don't
Monkey
With your
Teeth!"**

Don't Think any dentist good enough for you. Like many other professions the really good ones are few and far between. It doesn't cost any more for the best and the job is done once and for all.

Don't Think teeth cannot be extracted painlessly. The DOLA METHOD discovered and used only in this office guarantees painless extraction.

Don't Think your teeth too soft to save. Our New Method of supplying teeth without plates saves the teeth you now have and gives new teeth in the place of those lost. They are as solid as your natural teeth, look better, wear better and last longer. Samples may be seen in this office.

Special Inducement

To out of Town Patients We pay your return fare up to 200 miles where account exceeds \$50; up to 400 miles where it exceeds \$125; and up to 600 miles where it exceeds \$195.

**NEW METHOD
DENTAL PARLORS**

Largest, Best Equipped
and Most Up-to-date
Office in Canada

**Cor. Portage and Donald
WINNIPEG, MAN.**

wheat and free flour might be made a reality without any serious falling away of support, although government action would doubtless cause much disquietude, but tariff reductions generally would arouse hostility of a serious kind. In spite of existing conditions demands are now being made upon the government for increased protection. Within the past ten days manufacturers of stone, or, in other words the quarry interests, came to the capital and asked that the present protection of from fifteen to twenty per cent be increased. Many representations of a similar character are being less openly made and they are receiving the support of members for eastern constituencies. A large majority of the government supporters from the East, and not a few of the opposition, are just as thoroughgoing protectionists as they ever were, despite the evidences of a big swing towards lower tariff sentiment on this continent. Applications for tariff increases will not be without the usual backing, while any proposed reductions will be strenuously opposed.

News and World for Free Wheat

Free trade in wheat and flour might be brought about without any serious disarrangement in the party alignment. Already the Toronto News, one of the recognized organs of the ministry in the East, and the Toronto World, an avowedly protectionist newspaper, have favored the proposal, and it is understood that W. F. Maclean, M.P., who controls the World, proposes to support the proposal on the floor of the House. Conservative members from the West would have to do the same, or at least some of them could not very well vote against any proposal to make wheat free in order to gain the American market. A resolution calling for free wheat might pass the House as at present constituted, or at worst be defeated by a very small majority. In view of this situation it is difficult to believe that the government can successfully resist the pressure and may be compelled to act at the coming session. A proposal to remove the duties on agricultural implements would be a different matter. It would be regarded as a serious invasion of the rights of the manufacturers and the disposition of the protectionists in both parties would no doubt be to prevent any sweeping change. For that reason the duty on

farm machinery is likely to remain as it is for the present. If touched at all this session the reduction will not likely be a heavy one.

The Opposition Policy

The signs at the present time all point to the adoption by the opposition of a policy calling for the removal of all taxes on food products and a general revision of the tariff. It will be recalled that previous to 1896 Liberal leaders advocated Free Trade. When they assumed office they found that the protected interests were so strong that they had to choose between cottoning to them or again going into the cold shades of opposition. They chose the former course, with the result that apart from the British preference, in regard to the value of which there is some diversity of opinion, the tariff remained pretty much as it was. They have learned no doubt that the citadel of Protection cannot be levelled to the ground at one onslaught; that it must be taken down piece by piece. They will not, therefore, again propose to do the impossible, but, like President Wilson, may frame a policy which it would be possible to put into effect should they again come into power. The advocacy of such a policy in the House at the approaching session might do much to induce the government to go in for a downward revision of the tariff before they appeal to the people. Subsequent to 1896 the Liberals, in order to save their political scalps, decided to adhere to protection. But the times are changing, and history may repeat itself, but in a somewhat different way. The Conservatives of 1914, also in order to save themselves from defeat, may decide to make concessions to Free Trade sentiment. That is a prediction which is being made freely even in the protectionist East and there will be no great surprise expressed here if the thing should come to pass.

WESTERN FREIGHT RATE CASE

Freight Charges Inquiry to be Resumed at Ottawa

Ottawa, Nov. 23—The western freight rate case, which involves a charge of discrimination against the West by the railways in the matter of freight

charges, will be resumed before the railway board on Monday.

The case has now been in progress for two years. There has been no hearing since June when almost an entire week was taken up with the presentation of an analysis of the rate situation by J. P. Muller, Washington, an expert engaged by counsel for the Dominion government, and evidence in rebuttal, principally by Traffic Manager Lanigan, of the Canadian Pacific Railway western lines.

The case was adjourned until September, when it was found that a further adjournment until Nov. 24 was necessary because Mr. Muller was not ready with all of his exhibits. One of these is still missing and the general impression here tonight is that while the inquiry will be proceeded with tomorrow, it will not likely reach a conclusion this week.

J. A. Bicknell, K.C., Toronto; H. W. Whitla, Winnipeg, represent the Dominion government; Isaac Pitblado, Winnipeg, represents the Winnipeg Board of Trade; L. G. McPhillips, represents British Columbia, and M. K. Cowan represents Alberta and Saskatchewan. They are here tonight, as are also a large number of the legal staffs of the railways interested in the case.

EDISON'S PREDICTION FOR 2100 A.D.

"In 200 years, by the cheapening of commodities, the ordinary laborer will live as well as a man does now with \$200,000 annual income." Automatic machinery and scientific agriculture will bring about this result. Not individualism, but social labor will dominate the future: you can't have individual machines and every man working by himself. Industry will constantly become more social and interdependent. There will be no manual labor in the factories of the future. The men in them will be merely superintendents, watching the machinery to see that it works right. . . . The work day, I believe, will be eight hours. Every man needs that much work to keep him out of mischief and to keep him happy. But it will be work with the brain, something that men will be interested in, and done in wholesome, pleasant surroundings. Less and less man will be used as an engine, or as a horse, and his brain will be employed to benefit himself and his fellows."

HOW CO-OPERATION PAYS FRUIT GROWERS.

During a sitting of the Select Standing Committee of the House of Commons on Agriculture and Colonization a few months ago it came out in evidence that many apple growers were last year unable to secure more than from 75c. to \$1.00 per barrel on the tree, and in some districts hundreds of barrels of good fruit were allowed to fall to the ground and rot because no profitable market could be found for it. It came out also that in the western provinces consumers were required to pay from \$5.00 to \$5.50 per barrel for good fruit. J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, in giving evidence on this question, pointed out that about \$1.75 per barrel was received in the Lake Ontario and Lake Erie districts by the members of co-operative associations while independent growers received about \$1.00 per barrel. The Commissioner in referring to the discrepancy between the first and final prices of apples, estimated that the unavoidable expenses amounted to about \$2.23 per barrel made up as follows:—barrel, 45c.; picking, 17c.; management expenses or commission to a local buyer, 19c.; freight to Winnipeg, 80c.; broker's commission, 12c.; and retailer's profit 50c. per barrel.

The question of marketing was but one of many dealt with by the Special Committee, who had as witnesses besides the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, Messrs. Daniel Johnson, Forest, Ont., S. B. Chute, Berwick, N.S., W. S. Foggo, Vernon, B.C., and James Hardwell, Ottawa. As evidence of the value to the grower of co-operation, Mr. Johnson instanced the case of a woman who was offered, by a local buyer, \$125 for her crop for which she received through a co-operative association \$1,035. Mr. Chute, who represented 1,500 farmers, as manager of the United Fruit Companies of Nova Scotia, explained that through his organization 5,000 tons of fertilizer had been bought from the manufacturers for the members, who had benefitted to the extent of about \$15,000 on purchases of fertilizers, spraying machines and materials, farm implements, seeds and other requirements. Equally interesting evidence was given by the other witnesses all of which appears in a pamphlet of 116 pages that has been printed for public distribution by the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

THE STRUGGLE WITH SPECIAL PRIVILEGE



Organized Farmer: "I have got him by the tail now, and if I hang on I shall soon put him where he belongs. But if I quit he will devour me."

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, November 26th, 1913

BALLOT NEXT WEEK

The next issue of The Guide will contain the ballots on which our readers will record their votes on the eleven questions included in The Guide Referendum. There will be two ballot papers, one for women and the other for men, but both will contain the same questions. A number of readers have mistaken the announcement which has been published in The Guide each week for the ballot paper and have marked this and sent in it. Votes recorded in this way will not, however, be counted. All votes must be made on the official ballot, which will appear only in The Guide of December 3.

FARMERS MUST STAND TOGETHER

The season has now arrived when the Local Grain Growers' and the United Farmers' Associations throughout the West should begin preparations for their winter work. Association work lags during the summer time, when the farmers are attending to the work of seeding and harvesting. The intelligent farmers, however, have learned that unless they organize and get together in the winter for self-protection their labor during the summer will bring only small reward. Farming is the only important industry in Canada today that is not properly organized for self-protection, and this lack of organization and mutual sympathy and support is the reason why agriculture is not flourishing in Western Canada. The fault lies chiefly with the farmers themselves, because even when their eyes are opened many of them are not willing to raise a hand to help improve their own conditions. There are thousands of farmers in Western Canada today who are protesting with the utmost vigor against the toll of the protected manufacturers, the high freight rates, and all the other injustices from which the agricultural industry suffers. And yet these same farmers will not raise a finger to help the only organization that is trying to help them. They ship all their grain to private elevator companies, they get their political views entirely from hide-bound party newspapers and will not read their own paper, neither will they even pay \$1.00 to become a member of their own association. It is pretty hard to deal with such unfortunate individuals, and yet they must be aroused and brought into the organization with the rest of the farmers, if the agricultural industry is to be freed from its present burdens. Even inside our organization there are farmers who think that when they have paid \$1.00 to join the Association that is all that is required of them. There are even some local secretaries and presidents who have not sufficient interest to call a meeting of the local branch. Sometimes you will even hear these men finding fault with the Association, or with The Guide, or with their own Grain Company. These men are the men that are doing more harm to the farmers' movement than all the combination of manufacturers and other magnates that Canada could produce. Practically every local association that is a success depends upon half a dozen men or less who really put their shoulders to the wheel and do the work. It has always been so and will always be so. It is up to every farmer who believes in a square deal to get busy right away and see that his association is galvanized into life and strength and getting at the winter's work in earnest.

Co-operative buying has proven a splendid means of bringing the farmers together, because by so doing they can save themselves hard cash in the purchase of the necessities of life. Freight rates, interest and the tariff can all be remedied by the farmers themselves

if they will only meet together and take united action. But it cannot be done if the farmers refuse to join hands and continue to find fault with their own organizations. The only way to make the organization a success is to get in on the inside and push, instead of standing on the outside and kicking.

FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

In the next issue of The Guide will appear two Referendum Ballots, one for the men and one for the women, upon which they will write their answers to the eleven questions which have appeared in The Guide for the past few months. There will be nearly 33,000 copies of The Guide mailed out to western homes and we hope our readers will take sufficient interest in the questions to mark their ballots and mail them into our office, in order that we may tabulate the results, and show what our readers think about these very important questions. There is one question to answer which will have a most important bearing upon our national life. It is as follows:

"Do you believe that Canada, instead of spending millions for naval armament (either British or Canadian), should devote her energies and spend millions, if necessary, towards the establishment of universal peace and disarmament and the settlement of international disputes by arbitration?"

Each of our political parties is endeavoring to fasten a tax of \$35,000,000 or more upon us for the creation of a navy. The Conservative policy is to contribute three dreadnoughts to the British navy, and naturally this is regarded more than favorably by the big armament firms in Great Britain, who have a very powerful influence in the public life of Great Britain. The profit on these three dreadnoughts will be at least \$3,500,000, so, of course, it will be a pretty nice contract for any armament firm to get, and they would hardly be expected to be opposed to it. If the Conservative policy is adopted it will be merely a temporary one to be followed by the contribution of four or five dreadnoughts additional in the course of two or three years, because another war scare will be brought up, and the patriotic sentiment of the people of Canada will be played upon to provide more profits for the armament companies. The Liberal policy is to build a Canadian navy, half on each coast. Immediately this policy is adopted the patriotic sentiment of the Canadian people will be played upon to build a larger navy until Canada becomes one of the first class naval powers. We will then develop a class in our society whose position and prestige will depend entirely upon the amount of international trouble into which Canada can be entangled, with the prospects of war always in sight. It will also mean that there will be built armament factories in Canada, protected by the tariff, and shipyards bonused from the public treasury. In fact three of the British warship building concerns have already made arrangements to build dock yards in Canada, for this purpose. No matter which of these policies is adopted the people of Canada will have to face an additional tax of \$35,000,000 or \$50,000,000 which within a year or two will become an annual tax and will be steadily increased. And all this tax is absolutely unnecessary because Canada has no use for a navy, either of the Liberal or Conservative type. Canada has a magnificent opportunity to assist in bringing about an agreement for International Peace and the settlement of international difficulties by arbitration. One of the very best moves that could be made by the leading nations would be an agreement guaranteeing the safety of neutral shipping in time of war. This has already

been agreed to by the United States and Germany but has been refused by Great Britain. Great pressure is now being brought upon the British Government by the British people to unite in an international agreement for this purpose at the forthcoming International Conference at the Hague. If the Canadian Government will provide \$1,000,000 with which to send representatives of various classes of Canadian society to Great Britain and France and Germany on a mission of good will, it would do more to bring about international peace than all the money that could be voted for naval construction. But the people of Canada themselves can check each political parties if they go about it in a determined manner. Neither political party has any mandate from the people to spend one cent of the public money for a navy and the matter should be put to a referendum of the people, where each voter can express his opinion upon the single question of the navy. We want every one of our readers to write "yes" or "no" after the above question in our Referendum. Each reader is welcome to vote either way, but we hope to see a very large majority vote in favor of International Peace.

FARMERS NEED PROTECTION

Events following the annual meeting of the Grain Growers' Grain Company have amply justified, if justification were needed, the action of the organized farmers in establishing their own journal, The Grain Growers' Guide. Two years ago, at the time of the annual meeting of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, the Conservative newspapers, led by The Winnipeg Telegram, published false reports of the proceedings of the meeting, and, in the face of a unanimous resolution of repudiation passed by the 350 shareholders present, still maintained that their false report was correct. At the last annual meeting of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, held two weeks ago, the Winnipeg Free Press, the leading Liberal journal of Western Canada, published a garbled and misleading report of the proceedings of the meeting, and in the face of a resolution of repudiation by the 450 shareholders, still maintained the correctness of its report. The report contained some truth but a lot of falsehood and was hostile in the extreme. This report was evidently furnished to The Free Press by some shareholder of the company, who was certainly not friendly and was anxious to injure the Farmers' Company. The Prairie Farm and Home, which is the weekly edition of the Regina Leader, in its Nov. 19 issue, publishes verbatim the misleading report from The Winnipeg Free Press, but, unlike The Free Press, the Regina Liberal paper does not publish also the correct report of the company's proceedings furnished to the press by the company. Just why these two journals have assumed the attitude of hostility to The Grain Growers' Grain Company is difficult to understand. But all Grain Growers will agree that there was much wisdom exhibited by those men who, some years ago, decided to establish The Grain Growers' Guide in order that the truth might reach the farmers and that they need no longer depend upon the tender mercies of the party press.

STAND BY YOUR FRIENDS

The only way to have real friends is to stand by them. In the early days of the co-operative movement in Great Britain the retail merchants used every device to lure the workmen away from their own store, the wholesalers tried to boycott them, and it

looked dark for co-operation. But the co-operators were loyal to their own institution and today it is one of the largest in the world, with its stores all over England and Scotland, its factories for making its own requirements and its purchasing agencies in every quarter of the globe. The farmers of Western Canada will never have a powerful organization of their own until they learn to stand by it through thick and thin; through fair and foul weather. The one institution we have in mind at present is The Grain Growers' Guide. It is rightly regarded as the great link which binds together the farmers of the three Prairie Provinces into a whole, and makes it possible for simultaneous action for the common good all over the West. We want to present to our readers an urgent appeal on behalf of The Guide. Many attempts have been made to put The Guide out of business. It tells the truth too plainly to suit many of the big commercial and financial interests of Canada. They prefer papers which they can influence and control.

We sell The Guide to our subscribers for \$1.00 per year, while it actually costs us over \$3.50 per year to produce it. The balance of our revenue we get from advertisements. Here is where our readers can help us, if they think The Guide is worthy of their support. Our advertising pages are like a large store, on the shelves of which many varieties of goods are displayed for sale. The storekeeper is anxious to sell his own goods because it is on those that he makes his profit. We are anxious to sell the goods advertised in The Guide because it is on those that The Guide exists. When you buy goods not advertised in The Guide you are not helping your own paper. We want to ask every reader when buying anything to give preference to Guide advertisers. In this way The Guide practically gets a commission on your purchase. As the purchases from our advertisers grow so our commission increases. This gives us a larger revenue, enables us to print a larger paper, gives us more money to make investigations and gives us much greater opportunities to help our readers in every way.

We would call special attention to the large amount of farmers' advertising of live-stock now appearing in The Guide every week. We have the leading breeders of the country now advertising in our paper and we would be glad if our readers would purchase their live-stock from these breeders. In this way The Guide will come to be known as the best journal in which breeders can announce their stock and The Guide will be helped thereby. This is not a selfish appeal but it is merely pointing out the method by which the farmers can support and build up their own paper. If we had no advertisements we should be compelled to charge \$3.50 per year for The Guide, which would be too high a price to reach the farmers. Don't forget to mention always that you saw a certain advertisement in The Guide, urge all firms you deal with to advertise in your own paper and we can help each other.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

The demand for the public ownership of railways, telegraphs, telephones, and express services is steadily growing. For one thing it seems only reasonable that when the people pay for the building and maintenance of a railway they should keep it in their own hands rather than give it away to private citizens. A large part of the population, however, need more than logic to convince them of the soundness of any radical measure. Fortunately the experience of several countries bears striking witness to the ability of the people to operate their own national services. Germany, Belgium, Italy, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa prove that railways can be owned and operated by the people with splendid success. The service is better than an autocratic private company gives, unless goaded by competition, while the profits go back to the people to be used

in bettering the service and reducing passenger and freight rates. The British government owns the telegraph and telephone systems and is operating both with profit and success. The telephones in use now number 600,000, with 2,000,000 miles of wires. Telegrams all over Great Britain cost only 12 cents for twelve words, compared with the Canadian charges for moderate distances of 25 cents for ten words. Parcel post is another proven success. An eleven-pound parcel can be mailed anywhere within the British Isles for 22 cents, and the Postmaster General of the United States described in last week's Guide what the parcel post means to the farmer and the consuming public of that country. The possibilities before this great reform are tremendous. And now comes word that Great Britain is considering the nationalization of all the railroads. A royal commission has been appointed to investigate the relations between the railway companies and the state. Many think that the key-note of this inquiry was struck by Lloyd-George in a recent speech, when he enumerated the benefits to Belgium of state-owned railways, saying, "They have got cheap transit. How do they get that? They have nationalized the railways; they have not allowed great monopolies to strangle towns." Whether Great Britain is about to take over the railways or not, it is at least a live public question. So much cannot be said of Canada. We have handed out of the national treasury in the form of gold, guaranteed bonds and land not less than one billion dollars. And what have we received for this staggering expenditure? Two or three immensely wealthy and supremely independent concerns who consider the public welfare only so long as it helps their private fortunes. We have enough railroad millionaire knights in Canada, but our railroad facilities and rates are not all that could be desired. Let the people own their own national public services, such as railways, telegraphs and telephones and then we shall have as good and as cheap services as we deserve. We hope every reader of The Guide will mark his ballot on the public ownership question.

CO-OPERATIVE ELEVATOR ANNUAL

The annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, held in Regina last week, proved to be very successful. The company showed a profit of \$167,000, and, after paying a dividend of eight per cent. upon their capital stock, also devoted a portion of their profits to paying up \$3.00 per share on stock held by their shareholders. The farmers of Saskatchewan are undoubtedly giving good support to their own elevator company, and year by year it is spreading out and covering a larger part of the province. The profits made by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company will give the farmers an idea of the money which in the past years has been taken out of their pockets by the old line elevators. Slowly it has been driven into the hearts and heads of the farmers that by getting together and doing their own business they can save themselves a great deal of the money that is now being raked in by private interests and used to keep the farmers in subjection. The day of the private elevator company is rapidly passing as is the day of the old fashioned elevator building itself. The new elevator building must be up-to-date and be able to handle the farmers' grain satisfactorily, and the new elevator company which is to flourish and handle the business of the future must be the farmers' elevator company. An ever larger share of the farmers' grain from Saskatchewan is year by year passing through the hands of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company and the Grain Growers' Grain Company, and it is only a matter of a very short time until the farmers, by supporting their own two companies, will drive the private elevator interests out of the province.

TO SECURE FREE WHEAT

In a recent issue of The Toronto News a large part of a long article from The Grain Growers' Guide is reproduced. It happened that in this article no mention was made of the need to open the southern market for our wheat. The News asked if The Grain Growers' Guide is abandoning its campaign for free wheat. Certainly not. As long as the standing offer remains for Reciprocity in wheat so long will the demand remain to have it accepted. We understand that practically every one of our Western Members of Parliament is favorable to placing wheat on the free list. Of course, they have not come out yet publicly and made the statement, but no doubt when they go to Ottawa they will urge it upon their political leaders. The readers of The Guide can do a splendid work by bringing it before their local members, particularly Government members. It would also be a splendid thing for as many farmers as possible to write a letter to Premier Borden, urging him to accept the American offer of free interchange of wheat and wheat products. The letter should be written as soon as possible. If Mr. Borden is absent from Ottawa it will then reach the other members of the Cabinet.

INVESTIGATE COST OF LIVING

The South African Federal Government has appointed a commission to enquire into the following matters:

- (1) Wages, working hours and the cost of living on the Witwatersrand and other industrial centres within the Union of South Africa.
- (2) Comparison between wages, working hours and cost of living at such places with those ruling in other countries.
- (3) Cost of production in the Union compared with that of other countries.
- (4) The question of establishing a minimum or subsistence wage in any trade or industries within the Union.
- (5) The payment for overtime and for night-work in trades or industries within the Union.

The personnel of the commission is as follows: Sydney John Chapman, Professor of Political Economy, Manchester University, England, Chairman; Maurice Smithurst Evans, C.M.G., Durban; L. Wiener, Cape Town; Paul Wilhelm Michau, Cradock; Howard Pim, Johannesburg; with John Bruce Moffat as secretary. This commission is composed of men of impartial views, and the South African Manufacturers' Association is already sneering at them as theorists. It would be impossible to have such a commission appointed in Canada, because the Canadian Manufacturers' Association would not permit it. Any economic commission appointed by our Federal Government in Canada, no matter which party is in power, would have to be sanctioned by the magnates of the Manufacturers' Association. We extend our congratulations to our fellow citizens in South Africa that they are to have an investigation into these questions by men who have not already decided upon their report before looking over the field.

At the present time an Illustrated Lantern Lecture is travelling throughout Southern Manitoba in the interests of the Grain Growers' Associations, the Grain Growers' Grain Company, and The Grain Growers' Guide. The lecture is of an educational nature and undoubtedly will stimulate interest wherever it is heard. The itinerary of the tour is published in every issue of The Guide, and it is to be hoped that the farmers at each point will turn out in large numbers and help to make the lecture a great success.

Canadian farmers and other producers of commodities placed on the free list are undoubtedly benefitting by the new U.S. tariff. Canadian consumers, however, can gain nothing by the changes made at Washington. Before consumers in this country can get any advantages from tariff revision, the Canadian Parliament must lower or abolish the Canadian tariff.

Saskatchewan Co-operative Annual

Report and Balance Sheet of Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. show
Year of wonderful prosperity. Profit of \$167,000

The following is the report of the Directors of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, presented to the annual meeting of shareholders, held at Regina, on Nov. 19:

I have pleasure in submitting for your consideration the report of your board of directors in connection with the second year's business of the company.

It will be remembered that at the last annual general meeting, held on August 21, 1912, it was decided to hold future annual general meetings in November, in order that delegates might more conveniently attend. This report, therefore, deals with the business of the company for a period of fifteen months, although the balance sheet covers the financial year only, which ended on July 31.

Since the last general meeting many developments have taken place in the various departments of the company's business. At that time our commission department at Winnipeg had not commenced operations. That department is now one of the most important, and handled on consignment 8,515,057 bushels of grain for our patrons during its first year's operations, in addition to selling the company's own grain. For the season 1913, which is now well under way, careful preparations were made to handle an increasing volume of consigned grain, and our preparations along this line have been justified by the large increase in our commission business this season. In order to facilitate the business it was early found necessary to connect the Winnipeg office with the head office by direct private telegraph wire, which rendered possible the handling of an enormous business with care and despatch.

Dr.	
Auditors	
Advertising	
Brokerage and Clearing	
Directors' Expenses	
Delegates' Expenses	
Elevator Site Rents	
Travelling Expenses	
General Expenses (Head Office)	
Head Office Salaries	
Interest, Discount and Commissions	
Interest on Loans	
Insurance (Grain, Buildings, etc.)	
Licenses	
Legal Expenses	
Postage	
Printing and Stationery	
Telegrams and Telephone	
Rent and Light	
Repairs and Renewals	

At the time of our last general meeting the operating department had only experienced the handling of 46 elevators, and the organization provided for the handling of 137 elevators had not yet been tried. Now we have had that experience, and have this year increased the number to 192. The greatest handicap this department has to labor under is the great difficulty of securing a sufficient number of efficient and trustworthy operators. It must be remembered that there are a large number of capable men who will not work for a farmers' company. Rightly or wrongly, they object to the interference and complaining which they expect to have to submit to on the part of shareholders. This feature and the attitude of our competitors, who frequently make attempts to secure our best operators by offering higher salaries, has made the business of securing an efficient operator

for each point on the system a most difficult one. The problem must be solved, and can only be solved by the careful training of operators who are in sympathy with the ideals of the company. This is the goal toward which the company is working. For a certain period in each year an assistant is required in most of our elevators, and it is the practice of the operating department, as far as possible, to train assistants to that point of efficiency which will justify placing them in charge of an elevator. This system is gradually evolving a staff of operators who are efficient and loyal to the company to a degree which is seldom attained by operators who have gained their experience elsewhere.

The rapidly increasing number of elevators which the company is operating has rendered re-organization of the operating department necessary from time to time. During the season of 1912-1913 it became apparent to the management that there is a limit to the number of elevators which can be effectively supervised by one general superintendent. This season, therefore, the whole system has been divided, for operating and supervision purposes, into two divisions, northern and southern. Divisional superintendents have been appointed to assist the general superintendent, each having

authority over travelling superintendents and operators on his division, and also conducting correspondence with them. This divisional arrangement has apparently solved one of the most serious expansion problems of the company, without impairing the unity of the company's policy.

The accounting department of the company has been subject to the same expansion difficulties as the operating department and many changes and labor saving arrangements have been necessary to enable this department to efficiently deal with the enormous increase in the company's business. The office space has been gradually increased until now the head office staff occupies two floors in one of the largest buildings in Regina. The head office staff also, which was about 20 in number at the time of the last general meeting, has been increased to over 60.

Finance

The problem of financing such a rapidly growing concern with such a small paid-up capital has always been the greatest problem confronting the board of directors. A review of the financial history of the company will give our shareholders an idea of the great importance of keeping our financial position and requirements always in mind.

Practically all the money used for purchasing and handling grain must be borrowed from banks, and it must be borne in mind that our credit requirements have increased from half a million dollars in 1911 to two millions in 1912, and in 1913 will probably reach two-and-a-half million dollars. The problem of financing can be readily understood when the foregoing figures are compared with the amount of paid-up capital shown in the balance sheet, which does not exceed two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Of course, each year of financial success experienced by the company adds to its financial standing and places it in a stronger position to control the grain trade of the province in the interest of the farmers. Bearing this fact in mind, the great necessity of conserving our financial resources is easily understood, and in connection with this matter of finance, we will have recommendations to make during this meeting, upon which we urge the earnest consideration of all shareholders.

A copy of the balance sheet showing the financial results of the year's business has been forwarded to each shareholder of the company. You will note that the profit shown therein amounts to \$167,986.86. The detail in connection with each item is available, and will be dealt with during the course of this

meeting. A few figures in connection with quantities of grain handled, and also figures illustrating the growth of the company, will be interesting to all shareholders. During the year which closed on July 31 last, 12,899,050 bushels of grain were handled by the elevators, 4,384,635 bushels of which were purchased by the company and 8,514,395 bushels special binned for farmers, the number of elevators operated being 137. The commission department of the company at Winnipeg handled 8,515,037 bushels of grain on commission, and also sold for the elevator department 4,246,649 bushels of the company's purchased grain. The construction department this year has erected 50 new elevators and has also undertaken the re-modelling of several of the purchased elevators. In connection with the organization and stock department, it is interesting to note that 192 locals of the company comprise in all 13,156 shareholders, holding a total of 36,362 shares. The growth of the company is also strikingly illustrated in the rapid increase in the number of employees. The company started organization work in 1911 with an office staff of one. The extension of the business and the addition of

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PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT, JULY 31, 1913

Dr.		Cr.
Auditors	\$ 2,045.82	\$ 65.00
Advertising	232.00	103,041.99
Brokerage and Clearing Charges	1,750.69	163,685.18
Directors' Expenses	1,633.20	
Delegates' Expenses	1,608.15	
Elevator Site Rents and Taxes	9,440.60	25.00
Travelling Expenses	860.55	334,106.44
General Expenses (Head Office Supplies, etc.)	3,120.80	
Head Office Salaries	47,186.04	
Interest, Discount and Exchange	11,010.17	
Interest on Loans	31,786.67	
Insurance (Grain, Buildings, Bonds, etc.)	20,128.24	
Licenses	276.00	
Legal Expenses	394.25	
Postage	2,465.34	
Printing and Stationery	9,763.50	
Telegrams and Telephones (Private Wire, etc.)	12,172.84	
Rent and Light	4,220.99	
Repairs and Renewals	14,463.07	
Station Expenses and Supervision	175,942.76	
Taxes, Head Office	221.03	
Express Charges	230.18	
Contingent Account, Provision for Imperial Oil Co. Acct.	4,112.52	
Interest on Government Loans (1911-1912)	41,139.50	
Depreciation Elevators, Office Furniture and Fixtures	31,349.88	
Organization Expenses (1911)	5,441.96	
Balance, being Profit carried down	167,926.86	
	\$600,923.61	\$600,923.61

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST JULY, 1918

Assets		Liabilities	
Cash at Banks, Locals, Paymasters, and Head Office.....	\$ 213,644.81	Share Capital Authorized, \$2,000,000.00	
Stocks, as per Schedule	103,508.92	Share Capital Subscribed	
Grain	100,794.62	1911 Organization 8208 Shares at \$50 \$ 410,400.00	
Stationery	2,714.30	1912 Organization 15685 Shares at \$50 784,250.00	
		1913 Organization 6394 Shares at \$50 319,700.00	
		<u>30287</u>	<u>1,514,850.00</u>
Accounts owing to the Company	5,905.93	Share Capital Paid	227,152.50
Advance on Bills of Lading and accrued interest	52,459.85	At April 1st, 1913	
Bills Receivable	659.66	1911 Organization 8208	
Investments	7,200.00	1912 Organization 15550	
Elevators	1,289,928.87	<u>23758</u>	
1911 Construction	853,699.45	At July 31st, 1913	
1912 Construction	772,962.48	1911 Organization 8208 at \$7.50 61,560.00	
1913 Construction	203,266.94	1912 Organization 15685 at \$7.50 117,637.50	
		1913 Organization 6394 at \$7.50 47,955.00	
		<u>30287</u>	<u>227,152.50</u>
Less: Depreciation written off		Application monies not allotted at date..	21,090.00
1911 Construction	20,000.00	Provincial Government of Saskatchewan	1,205,843.44
1912 Construction	20,000.00	Loan	1,154,176.12
	40,000.00	Interest to date	<u>51,667.32</u>
		Accounts owing by the Company	11,102.07
Lolydmminster site	300.00	Outstanding Cash Grain Tickets	19,061.48
Office furniture and fixtures ..	4,706.30	Taxes Accrued	5,369.58
Less: Depreciation	1,349.88	Unclaimed Dividends	214.65
		Reserve Funds	51,726.99
Organization Costs		Elevator Reserve Fund	25,863.49
1911	10,883.91	Trading Reserve Fund	25,863.50
Less: Written off	5,441.96		
		Profit for year ended 31st July, 1913, as per separate statement	167,926.86
1912	11,010.07		
1913	8,323.69		
	24,775.71		
Chargeable to 1913-14 Operating	712.72		
Prepaid Insurance and Telegraph	7,034.68		
	\$1,709,487.57		\$1,709,487.57

I have examined the books and accounts of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited, for the period ended 31st July, 1918, and beg to certify that in my opinion the above balance sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the company's affairs as shown by the books of the company. I have verified the cash at banks and at head office, and have inspected the acknowledgments from locals, paymasters with respect to moneys in their possession belonging to the company at the end of the company's financial year. The grain stocks shown on the balance sheet have been certified as correct by the general superintendent of the operating department and countersigned by the general manager.

Regina, September 11th, 1918.

THOMAS GRANT, C.A., Auditor to the Company.

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Farming for Profit

A Department Devoted to the
Practical Problems of Farmer and Stockman

BRANDON FAIR BOARD ASKS GOVERNMENT GRANT

A deputation representing the Brandon Winter Fair Board waited on the members of the provincial cabinet a couple of weeks ago, and asked for a provincial grant of \$5,000 towards the expenses of the fair.

The deputation was addressed both by Premier Roblin and Hon. Geo. Lawrence, Minister of Agriculture, and their request was favorably received, and the deputation appeared satisfied that it would probably be granted.

The Brandon deputation included W. I. Smale, secretary of the Brandon winter fair board; James Duthie, president of the Cattle Breeders' association; William McCurdy, president of the Horse Breeders' association; Andrew Graham, president of the Swine Breeders' association; A. J. McKay, president of the Sheep Breeders' association; W. H. English, A. C. McPhail, Brandon; John Graham, Carberry; Joseph Washington, Ninga; Joseph Cornell, Brandon; Alderman Coleman, Brandon, and Jos. Donaldson, Brandon.

WESTERN AGRICULTURAL AND ARTS ASSOCIATION Shareholders' Meeting

At a meeting of the shareholders of the above association held at Brandon lately Manager Smale presented his report, in which special mention was made of the Dominion exhibition held this summer, with comments on the success of the educational, fine arts, horticultural and dairy exhibits, which showed great improvement. Though the live stock and display space was doubled, every available inch had been filled up. The operating account amounted to \$94,239, receipts \$160,866.05, leaving a balance of \$78,937.39 to the capital account.

The directors' report and the financial statement showed the association to be on the right side by \$322,178.04, when the assets in September were taken into consideration.

The meeting complimented Mr. Smale on his successful management, and the fine showing of the funds of the association, and gave him great credit for the able manner in which he had carried through the Dominion Exhibition of 1913.

More Stock Parades

J. D. McGregor was of the opinion that horseracing at the summer fair was a little overdone, and thought that a stock parade every afternoon in place of one, or even two, of the racing events would be a better attraction.

Great pleasure was expressed by A. C. McPhail at the wonderful growth of the fair. He remembered when the premiums, 18 years ago, amounted to \$750, and now they were somewhere in the neighborhood of \$22,000.

The directors' report was carried without dissent, and the following were elected on the new board: Dr. Coxe, L. J. Clement, Wm. Dowling, W. Ferguson, A. D. Gamley, J. S. Gibson, Sheriff Henderson, A. C. McPhail, R. M. Matheson, J. D. McGregor, J. H. McGregor, Wm. McKelvie, Wm. Nichol and Peter Payne.

BRANDON BULL SALE

At the meeting of the Manitoba Cattle Breeders' Association, held at Winnipeg on November 14, it was decided to hold the next annual bull sale at Brandon, on March 14, during the Winter Fair week, limiting the number of the animals to 50. The association, instead of charging 5 per cent. on all sales, as formerly, will make a straight charge of \$7 per head, whether sold or not, in addition to the entry fee of \$3, limiting the price at which the animal can be sold to \$75. The association also passed a recommendation to the minister of agriculture to the effect that any scrub or grade bull, or of a different breed to the females, breaking into a breeders'

herd, that the owner of such bull should be held responsible for any damage arising.

The annual meetings of all the associations of live stock, will be held in the city hall, Brandon, during the Winter Fair week.

Speakers were appointed for all the different meetings.

CANADIAN JUDGES AT THE CHICAGO INTERNATIONAL

Quite a number of the prominent stockmen of both Eastern and Western Canada will this year act as judges at the International Live Stock Show at Chicago. A well-known Manitoba horseman, Wm. McKirdy, of Napinka, Man., who is rapidly coming to the forefront as a judge will place the awards in the Clydesdale classes, along with Wm. Smith, of Columbus, Ont., who is equally well known in Eastern Canada as a breeder and horseman. With the aforementioned will be Jas. Z. McLay, of Janesville, Wis., who is a well-known figure in Canadian show rings.

Robt. Graham, of Toronto, will judge in the Percheron classes. T. E. Robson, of London, Ont., will judge in the Shorthorn classes. Prof. Geo. E. Day, of Guelph, Ont., will judge Yorkshire hogs. A. J. McKay, of Macdonald,

up to between \$10,000 and \$11,000, the cows ranging all the way up from \$70 to \$167.50 apiece. T. C. Norris, of Griswold, Man., conducted the sale in his usual efficient manner.

The object of the Moose Creek Farming Company is to supply good stock to farmers, on a commission basis, and there is still a large number of all classes of stock, horses, cattle and hogs on the farm, which can be procured by anyone wishing stock, either singly or in pairs, up to car load lots, at reasonable prices.

Mr. Williamson, the manager, wishes to express his thanks to those who attended the sale, and to assure anyone who purchases stock from this company of a square deal, or their money will be refunded if dissatisfied. The sale which has just taken place is the first of a series to be held at the farms, at regular intervals during the year.

CULL THE POULTRY STOCK

The profitable flock must be carefully culled at times to rid it of the worthless individuals—old roosters and hens that have passed their prime and young stock that is not making a satisfactory growth. These birds do not pay their own way, and they consume the profits from the others. It is unprofitable to keep them through the summer, but it is

growing and putting on weight, therefore his presence in the flock is a clear loss. The old hen that is through laying for the season is also in the star-boarder class, if she is not worth keeping through the winter as a spring breeder.

Get rid of the surplus roosters— young and old. The cull pullets and old hens may be kept for the table and disposed of from time to time without being the actual detriment to the flock that the roosters are, and besides, they are better table birds. In addition to the old proverb, relating to the killing of the goose that lays the golden egg, we need a new one about killing the rooster that spoils the golden egg; that is another count against keeping him out of season. Cull the flock and "swat" the rooster.

MARKETING DRESSED POULTRY

Dressed poultry pays a good profit. With these, as with eggs, appearance goes a long way in securing top prices and the best market is direct to a retailer. The following rules should control your shipments:

1. Starve the birds at least twenty-four hours before killing. This leaves the crop empty and the flesh in better shape.

2. Always dry pick your birds, never scald them. Dry plucked birds will sell at from two to three cents per pound more than scalded. Scalding discolors the flesh.

3. It is not necessary to draw chickens or turkeys, but ducks and geese should always be drawn before shipping. Leave on the head and feet.

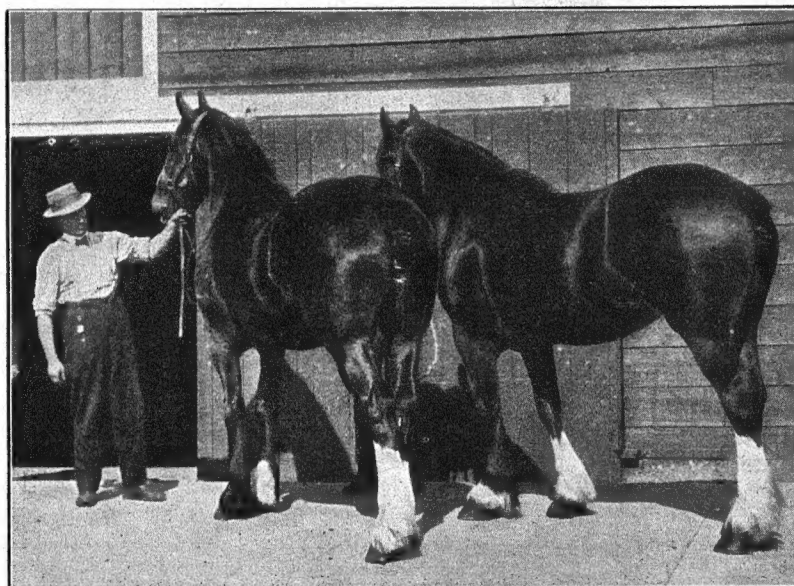
4. Get in touch with a retail dealer in the city nearest you and ascertain his desires as to how he wishes shipments trussed, number in box, etc.

5. Get new, clean boxes that will just hold the number the dealer wishes. Line the box with white paper, leaving enough to fold over from each side. Cut neat scallops on the edges of the paper. Place your birds in carefully. Do everything that you can think of that will make the shipment attractive and be sure that your name shows conspicuously on the side of the box or elsewhere. Shipments of this kind the dealer will display in your shipping cases, and you will get the advertising. Soon customers will be demanding your poultry. The dealer will return your shipping cases when empty.

MARKET CLASSES FOR HORSES

(J. H. S. Johnstone, in "The Horse Book")

Demand for draft geldings of great weight is a development of modern commercial conditions. The congestion of the streets of the great cities and the increase in the bulk and weight of the goods to be hauled preclude speed in transit in urban thoroughfares. Therefore came the call for horses of sufficient weight and strength to move very heavy loads. So great a factor has the big draft horse become in American commerce during the last ten years that if he should be suddenly extinguished the railroads would be, temporarily at least, forced out of business for lack of power to transport freight from warehouse or factory to the cars. Of still later years the desire of the great mercantile firms to advertise their business by putting good teams of drafters on the streets to make a fine show, as well as to haul their heavy loads, and their rivalry to win in the show ring ever since the International Live Stock Exposition was established in Chicago in 1900, has created an insistent and never satisfied demand for these big horses and forced prices skyward to heights little dreamed of in the trade. Consistently, year after year the heavy drafter holds his pride of place as the horse commanding the most ready sale at prices relatively higher than are brought by any other sort. A farm can make a larger profit



Team of Prize-Winning Registered Mares, Imported and Owned by Sutherland Bros., Prince Albert, Sask.

Man., will judge Leicester sheep. Mr. McKay is president of the Manitoba Sheep Breeders' Association, and one of the most successful breeders of sheep in the province. H. M. Kirkham, of London, Eng., will be referee in the Shorthorn classes and J. R. Campbell, of Shinness, Lairg, Scotland, will judge the steer classes. In all there will be two British and five Canadian judges, two of whom are from the west.

Canada will thus be well represented both by good live stock and good judges at the largest live stock show on the American continent and will doubtless achieve her full share of honor and awards, both from her judges and from her exhibitors.

SALE OF DAIRY CATTLE AT CARLYLE

The Moose Creek Farming Company, of Carlyle, Sask., of which George Williamson is manager, held a very successful cash sale of dairy cattle and Yorkshire brood sows on the 12th and 13th of this month. The cattle were high class grade Holsteins, and a large crowd of buyers from all over the three provinces soon made it apparent that the class of stock offered was to be keenly sought after. Around 125 head of dairy cows, some calves and about 20 brood sows brought the proceeds of the sale

an actual loss to keep them until cold weather cuts down the supply of green feed and insects and makes them regular grain boarders.

For profit, the old rooster should be disposed of when the hatching season is over—about June 1. Let us suppose that he has been kept until October 1 and that he eats a pint of grain a day. That means nearly two bushels of grain from June 1 to October 1. At the present price of grain, is his crowing and company worth that to you or to the flock? And what of the staggy young cockerel that has been kept for the table among many others, and has not yet fulfilled his destiny? Had he been sold when his weight was two pounds or a little less, he would have brought from 40 to 60 cents.

It costs less to grow the first two pounds than to put on subsequent weight, therefore the most profit can be obtained by marketing him at that weight. Now he weighs four or five pounds and those two or three extra pounds have cost double what the first two pounds did, and the price per pound is so much lower that he will not bring more than 40 cents. There isn't any profit in that kind of poultry raising, but that is the way poultry is kept on a great many farms. The stunted young fowl eats just as much as the one that is

The Mail Bag

REFERENDUM QUESTIONS

Editor, Guide:—In response to your invitation to readers of The Guide to submit their opinions on your referendum questions, I venture to give my views, as you say that all opinions, either for or against, will be welcome.

1. I am in favor of the Initiative and Referendum merely to the extent of not being opposed. That is to say, while they would not likely be of any great harm, nevertheless, they would not be of any particular good. The Recall would only be a humbug—and encourage the chronic kickers. We would have no peace with the Recall in effect.

2. Free Trade with Great Britain would be alright if Britain had a tariff against foreign nations. Otherwise Britain is not in a position to make a special agreement with us.

3. It would not be advisable to completely abolish the Canadian tariff, as considerable funds are needed to finance the affairs of the government. If there was no customs tariff, who of your Free Traders would feel like putting up the money?

4. I am rather suspicious of "Direct Land Tax." How about all the great wealth held in stocks, bonds, shares, etc., possessed by rich men who own no land at all. How would you tax the millionaire who owns no land? Is a bona-fide settler to be penalized for taking a government homestead and so becoming a land-owner?

5 and 6. I am not in favor of a special tax on anything or anybody. It savors too much of vindictive Socialism.

7, 8 and 9. Yes to each of these.

10. I don't think "Farmers'" or Independent candidates would help matters. Note the small-minded abuse of Secretary F. W. Green by party men, because he "left the fold" last year and ran as an Independent. A man would always be up against that kind of spite work.

11. This question looks too much like a bid for support of certain elements in our politics who are trying to create and foster a Separatist or Anti-Imperial sentiment. We should support the British navy to the full extent of our ability. Kickers should be honest and go over to the enemy.

Yours sincerely,

HAROLD CLIFT.

Bender, Sask.

THE FUNDAMENTAL REFORM

Editor, Guide:—Canada has been the goal of many thousands of emigrants during the last ten or fifteen years. From almost every European country, from Oriental lands, as well as from the United States, the tide of emigration has turned towards our shores. The poor illiterate Pole or Galician comes, hoping that in the new land beyond the seas his condition may be bettered. The pale clerk in the English counting house has for months been saving from his scanty salary, that he might pay his passage to Canada. The Scottish tenant farmer sells his small belongings, and with his wife and family bids farewell to his native glen and his native land, so dear to him, but on which he may never tread again.

What motive has impelled these people to leave their homes and come thousands of miles across the sea to become residents of Canada? It is the desire, inherent in almost every human being, to secure a home for him- or her-self, to occupy a higher social position, to enjoy more of the comforts of life and to receive a more just return for their labors.

The emigration from Europe is due to several causes, the most potent of which is not over-population, as is sometimes asserted, but is caused by three great evils: Land monopoly, despotism, and militarism. These three form a "sinister trinity" which rules the so-called "Christian nations" of Europe with a rod of iron, and drives thousands of their best citizens to emigrate to foreign lands, where greater liberty may be enjoyed. How long will this influx of immigrants continue? It will continue for many years to come, and will not cease until every acre of our public domain that is of any value has been taken

up. As the pressure of population increases land now considered almost inaccessible, or unfit for cultivation, will be settled. The public domain of the United States is almost all taken up, and thousands of the citizens of that country are flocking across the border to secure a share of our free land while it is yet available.

In Great Britain the land is nearly all owned by a few private individuals, the land-owning class or aristocracy, who monopolize the wealth and natural resources of the country. They do little productive work themselves, but live upon the wealth produced by the labor of others, which they take in the form of rent or other privileges. In Great

The taxation of land values would destroy land speculation, for the speculator could not afford to pay a high tax on his land, he therefore would have either to sell to someone who was a producer, or himself condescend to become a producer, that is, either cultivate the land, build upon it, or use it in such a way that the community would benefit thereby.

It would be impossible to enumerate in this letter all the reforms, both social and political, which would be effected by the introduction of the Single Tax. Not only would rural conditions be greatly improved, as I have briefly described, but it would relieve to a large extent the congestion and misery which

FARM MANAGEMENT, by G. F. WARREN.

is the first real attempt to give farmers practical aid in solving their chief problems. Too many farmers waste their time by having no system. The most successful farmers today are those who have their business properly organized and their program of work mapped out ahead. On an average Western farm a saving of several hundred dollars a year can be made through good management. This book is one that will repay every farmer from ten to twenty times its cost. Postpaid\$1.90

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Britain land monopoly exists in an extreme form, and its evils are more apparent owing to the large population who have to pay exorbitant rents to the landowners for the privilege of living upon their native soil. In Canada, unless economic conditions change, practically the same condition will be brought about. In Western Canada there are wealthy individuals and land companies who buy up thousands of acres for a mere song. Usually they sell this land for much more than they paid for it. Sometimes, however, they rent it at a high figure to the incoming settler, and landlordism, with its attendant evils, arises in our midst.

That land speculation is today one of the greatest hindrances to our country's progress is a fact that no one acquainted with western conditions will deny. Lands near the railroad—and therefore valuable—are bought up by the speculator, and the settler either has to pay more for his land than it is worth, or else go away back into some remote section of the country, where, far from a railroad, and deprived of social advantages, he has to undergo many unnecessary hardships. In this way settlements are scattered, and the settler in hauling his grain to the nearest market often has to pass by thousands of acres of valuable

exists in our cities; it would give to the toiler the fruits of his toil, now wrung from him by the landowner in the form of rent. With thousands of immigrants pouring into our country, and our national domain rapidly becoming occupied, the land problem will soon become the supremely important one, as it now is in older countries. When the Single Tax is introduced, as it ultimately will be, being based on those ever triumphant principles of justice and liberty, one of the great milestones in the march of human progress will have been reached. At present the believers in the principle of the Single Tax are rapidly increasing in numbers. It is one of the reforms most strongly urged by those "standard bearers of Democracy," the western grain growers.

J. H. RICHARDS.

Chater, Man.

AGAINST WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Editor, Guide:—As you invite your readers to discuss in The Guide the subjects of your Referendum, I will try to explain in this letter why I am inclined to vote "nay" on the suffrage question.

Very much has been said and written on this subject, but it is still a lively issue, as no remedy has yet been found for this contagious disease of the mind

that either sex is inferior because it may not be as well fitted for a class of work in which the other excels. It is possible, I suppose, for one sex to adapt itself in a measure to the proper work of the other, and we could develop into a race of masculine women and effeminate men; but, if possible, it is not desirable.

If this much is conceded it is only a question as to what is the proper place for each. The proper place for a woman is, I believe, where she is most appreciated, and where her superior qualities can best be exercised; and for a man the same. Let woman keep within a sphere where she is respected, admired and loved, and she will be safe, sane and happy; let her depart from it and she becomes a flaming scourge, a tormented and tormenting spirit.

There are differences of opinion as to woman's qualifications for exercising the franchise, but this, I contend is a judicial function, and man's reasoning powers are superior to woman's; therefore leave the work to him. The reason man has not made a better showing in this field is because partizanship prompts prejudice to override judgment; his faculties have not had free play. If women entered the arena the results would be still more harmful, as more dangerous defects would likely interfere with a weaker judgment. Woman, of course, has the individual right to vote, as she has to ride a-straddle, chew tobacco, swear, or do anything else that is unbecoming. But in gaining these rights she will have lost her privileges and have descended from her exalted plane. If the toast to "Woman, once our superior, now our equal" ever becomes in order, her position will certainly not be improved.

It might be even desirable to allow her the franchise if she were wise enough to refrain from using it. But wisdom is not one of her distinguishing qualities, as shown by the dearth of female philosophers.

After all, why should she strive so for such a doubtful attainment, when "... a mightier power and stronger man from his throne has hurled, For the hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world."

F. HOWELL.

Boissevain, Man.

APPRECIATION

Editor, Guide:—I would not be without The Guide for a good deal. I am astonished to find that once in a while we find a farmer not satisfied with your paper. As for me, I don't see that it could be much improved. It is fighting the farmers' battles most effectively. We have several farmer's papers in Canada. They show us how to raise big crops, but very little how to dispose of them with profit. Very often the biggest crop brings the least money. What beats me is that the most of the farmers begrudge paying a dollar for your paper, and another to join a Grain Growers' Association. Although I am seventy years old I have my button as life member of the Saskatchewan association. They (the farmers) allow themselves to be robbed yearly of a couple of hundred dollars and don't seem to care, just as I heard a politician once say, "because we don't feel it." The whole world is organized against us. If we were wise enough to organize too, we could dictate to the rest of the world how much we should get for our produce. We could bring the rest on their knees if we were organized, for we are in the majority. What will contribute the most towards our freedom is full Direct Legislation and Taxation of Land Values to raise all revenues, municipal, provincial and federal.

C. S. DIT BLONDIN.
Tawatinaw, Alta.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This Department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide.

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land, idle and non-productive, the property of the land speculator.

The only effective method of combating the evils of land monopoly and land speculation is the taxation of land values, usually called the "Single Tax." The Single Tax, as advocated by Henry George and his followers, is briefly this: Abolish all taxes except the tax on land, and that in proportion to its value, which means not only the intrinsic value of the land but that value which is due to location, which in towns and cities almost entirely determines its value. It is a tax, not on labor and industry, nor the products of labor and industry, but on land, on which these are based, and without which they could not exist.

now affecting the female portion of humanity. No satisfactory solution of the perplexing problem has yet been presented. Our Creator probably knows more of our capabilities than we do ourselves, and if we study His design it might help us to a correct conclusion. We have been created in two sexes, I presume because we were intended for different purposes. We have well defined diversities of temperament and intellect, and the world's work can be best carried on by each sex adopting the parts for which they are naturally better qualified. Each sex has points of superiority over the other, and it would be well for both to perceive and acknowledge them. It doesn't follow

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

CANADIAN IDEALS

"My father always wins." The words spoken in the high penetrating voice of a lad of twelve or thereabout obtruded themselves upon my waking dreams as I progressed homeward the other day, and I began vaguely to speculate as to whether it was tennis, bowling or cricket in which his esteemed father was such a whizwind. The next sentences were enlightening:

"Did your father ever do a dirty trick to win? Mine did. He doped a horse." Pride in his father's cunning evidently swelled high within him as it had done in his father when in the bosom of his family he had crowed over his cleverness in winning his bet. And yet the words "a dirty trick," the brutal frankness of the child was appalling.

This little incident set me to thinking upon Canadian ideals and I thought I would ask you what ideals you are setting before the children in your homes.

Let us hope that it is not the standard of unscrupulous knavery that this man was holding up before his boy, or success achieved through sharp business practices, or even the accumulation of wealth through any means however honest.

This is the great danger of this country and this age. So often we hear it said in a tone of unbounded admiration, "Six years ago he wasn't worth five hundred dollars and now he is worth more than a hundred thousand," or, "He was a fool to throw up a good thing like that. If he had stayed with it a few years longer he would have been wealthy."

Over and over again we hear good respectable citizens making the implication, if not the bald statement, that the acquisition of property or money is the final standard of success.

Who can blame the next generation if they grow up into hard little materialists with no reverence for high moral standards and no love for the fanciful and beautiful in life?

As a protest against this drift of the times there has arisen a body of social workers who are trying to stem the tide by teaching the old Christ doctrine, that whoso would be greatest among us he must be the least—the one who serves.

Their work is not the immediate alleviation of poverty, but the education of the people to see the economic conditions which cause poverty and to remove them.

While you mothers away off in isolated sections of the country may not be able to engage actively in this movement, you can contribute far more than the widow's mite to the cause by teaching your children that he only is great who serves mankind most generously and unselfishly—that the public official who uses his high office to exploit the people instead of in their service is a traitor to his country and that it should be their ambition when they grow up not to see how much they can succeed in grabbing for themselves, but to see how far they can assist in uplifting the community in which they live.

I am sorry that Wolf Willow's card arrived too late or I would very gladly have struck out the sentences she asked to have withheld. Unfortunately the paper had gone into print.

Will the mother of the little girl who wrote for Santa's address please tell her for me that I have handed her inquiry about Santa Claus over to Dixie Patton, who is an authority on things pertaining to children, and who, I believe, is answering it in this number of Young Canada Club.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

NO COOK CARS IN THIS DISTRICT

Dear Madam:—"Another Mere Man" should take pains to verify his statements before rushing into print. He would have us believe that every threshing rig in Saskatchewan carries a cook car. I have lived in this district for four years, and during that period I have never met a farmer's wife who had not to provide the meals for threshers. None of the threshing rigs here have cook cars.

I am,

Yours, etc.,

A. CAMERON.

Last Mountain, Sask.

MEN AND MORALITY

Dear Miss Beynon:—The letter from "A Mere Man," which appeared in The Grain Growers' Guide for October 1, has been well and ably answered, but I have just a word more to say about the advice he gives mothers in the closing part of his letter, where he advises them to "devote themselves and their time to teaching their children purity and morality."

Mr. Mere Man, do you not know that this is exactly what every true mother is doing and has been doing for ages? I must admit that all mothers are not true ones, of course. But what of the fathers? What have they been doing in the meantime? We all know too well that by their wise(?) and intelligent(?) voting they have made and upheld laws which have allowed and sanctioned every subtle device and allurements that could be invented by the Evil One to tempt our children into impurity.

These awful temptations confront our children as soon as they leave the home nest, and often before, for Satan hungers and thirsts for the souls and bodies of the

daylight quite unabashed and proud of his power. When we realize that we are not capable of ruling this world (as we should soon learn), then will One arise who will see every soul has a fair show to accomplish that which is best for him. So, dear editor, I hope you will pardon me if I trespassed on your good nature, but it does make one wrathful to think that by co-operation, organization, women's franchise, referendum and recall, etc., we will accomplish the evangelization of our race. So, dear readers, just be patient and wait until He appears to judge the world in righteousness.

A MERE MAN.

I have a theory that the Creator intended us not to sit down and wait for an angel to descend from heaven, but to use every power He has given us for the uplift of the community. "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."

F. M. B.

WOMEN DON'T WANT TO RULE THE WORLD ALONE

Dear Editor:—I notice you have this page titled the Country Homemakers,

of the rust off, and his eyes opened to better things, so that he may have a broader mind and a better understanding of what real living is.

I like a broad mind and an unselfish heart, that lives and lets live, and doesn't want to keep the whole cheese, when it does not all belong to him, but is willing to give the other half to those to whom it belongs.

Now the men have had the whole cheese long enough and a little too long. It's about time they would give the women their share in government and law making. Why should we blame the women for asking for a vote after waiting all these years, and seeing the way things have gone and how they are going? No wonder they would want and ask for a part in managing the affairs of life, and to help to make the laws they have to abide by.

And woman is not at all greedy or domineering about it, she just wants a part in it, not the whole. In her good sense she realizes that would not be good either. They don't want to judge and make laws all by themselves, so that the Harry Thaws won't get the fatted calf and the women get it where the chicken got the axe. This is what we women have been advocating all the while—that it takes both sexes to rule right, so it will not be one-sided.

But then Wolf Willow seems to think women are not quite so good as the men by the way she talks of one scheming for revenge on the other one that has done her harm. Now I suppose it would be a very bad thing to give beings like this a vote.

It may all be too true in some cases about the scheming and revenging, but this shows the greater need of the grace of God in the heart.

But then are the men any better in this respect? I am afraid not, perhaps not quite so good. Now let us get our proof for it. Just take a trip to the jails and penitentiaries and also the asylums of our land and see which sex has the majority in those places, in spite of the fact that we have been told there are many more women than men in the world.

And now may we ask why are there so many less men in the world than women? One reason is the result of war; another one is the low sinful degraded life so many of our men live.

And before we forget let us make a visit to the different churches and religious institutions and there find out which sex is in the majority. And having found this out could we judge then which would be the most capable of voting. We could say much more on this, but time and space won't permit as there are a few other things we want to speak of, and one is, why do men in general live in a lower tide of life than what women in general do? Is it not because there is so little expected of the men, while so much is expected of the women? Therefore, man's moral standard is dragging in the mud, which should not be, for the great Law-giver gave us one standard for all, male and female alike.

We don't like to say anything bad about the men, but sometimes we can't very well help it. But then we are very much pleased to say they are not all alike any more than women are all alike, but we have a goodly number of noble, high-minded men whom we esteem very highly and our country is in great need of many more men of this stamp. What we women want to do is to help such men to make laws and to lift up the moral standard, so that it will be easier for the good to be good, and harder for the bad to be bad. But I must not say too much on this or my letter will be too long. If I come to your page again I will perhaps say more on this subject; but just now I want to tell Wolf Willow that ambition is not sin and it's a wrong statement that ambition cast Lucifer out of heaven into hell. It was his sinful rebellious nature making war on God's throne that gave him the tumble down into hell. No, ambition is not sin; only when used in sin or in a sinful way. There is the good and righteous ambition and what we need is more of it.

Yours for the uplifting of the nation,
(MRS.) J. W. HANNAH.
Rouleau, Sask.

Meditation

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox

Part of a poem in "Good Housekeeping" which is a sign of the times

After the ball last night, when I came home,
I stood before my mirror, and took note
Of all that men call beautiful. Delight,
Keen, sweet delight possessed me when I saw
My own reflection smiling on me there.
Because your eyes, through all the swirling hours,
And in your slow good night, had made a fact
Of what before I fancied might be so:
Yet knowing how men lie, by look and act,
I still had doubted. But I doubt no more.
I know you love me, love me. And I feel
Your satisfaction in my comeliness.

Beauty and youth, good health and willing mind,
A spotless reputation, and a heart
Longing for mating and for motherhood,
And lips unsullied by another's kiss—
These are the riches I can bring to you.

But as I sit here, thinking of it all
In the clear light of morning, sudden fear
Has seized upon me. What has been your past?
From out the jungle of old reckless years,
May serpents crawl across our path some day
And pierce us with their fangs? Oh, I am not
A prude or bigot; and I have not lived
A score and three full years in ignorance
Of human nature. Much I can condone;
For well I know our kinship to the earth
And all created things. Why, even I
Have felt the burden of virginity.
When flowers and birds and golden butterflies
In early spring were mating; and I know
How loud that call of sex must sound to man
Above the feeble protest of the world.
But I can hear from depths within my soul
The voices of my unborn children cry
For rightful heritage. (May God attune
The souls of men, that they may hear and heed
That plaintive voice above the call of sex;
And may the world's weak protest swell into
A thunderous diapason—a demand
For cleaner fatherhood).

Oh, love, come near;
Look in my eyes, and say I need not fear.

young. And this is the help women get from men in teaching the children purity. Is it any wonder that intelligent women are tired of such a farce and are demanding, in no uncertain tones, something better? Too long have men expected women to furnish the moral capital with which to keep humanity from sinking into utter degradation. Too long have men shirked their duty in regard to this all important theme.

Yours for a square deal,
"PROGRESSIVE."

MAN CANNOT SAVE THE WORLD

Francis Marion Beynon:—Seeing so many of your women readers think me a horrible ogre, I beg to defend myself. In the first place, I am a good Canadian and my wife seems to think her husband O.K., so ease your minds, all ye readers.

It seems to me as though in our anxiety to remodel this wicked earth we have left out the Divine power in our too great activities. For nearly six thousand years sinful man, as well as his sinful wife, have been endeavoring to rule and govern this world and what success he has made I leave you to judge. And at these last times the beast is walking around in open

which is a very good name, and as we so often hear it repeated, "It's the homes that make the nation." So the women have quite an important part to play, although by some people they don't get very much credit, for we find there is more than one Wolf Willow in the world.

Now, as I am a farmer's wife you may expect my husband is a subscriber to The Grain Growers' Guide, and he plunges into it quite deeply, and I think most always reads the Homemakers' letters, and in this he gets ahead of me as I don't get reading them all and I expect I miss quite a lot of good information, but when my husband finds anything very special or interesting he calls my attention to it, if I have not already seen it, and in this way my attention was called to the very excellent letters of November 5. When I read Wolf Willow's letter I put Wolf Willow down for a bachelor, although she says she is a woman. I am like the old Scotchman, "I ha my douts."

Wolf Willow's remarks and statements appear to me more like the remarks and statements of a bachelor, and an old rusty one at that, who would need the sweetening influence of a humble little woman to sweeten him up and help him get some

Saskatchewan Co-operative Annual

Continued from Page 7

other departments from time to time has followed, until now 310 men are employed in the operating department. Sixty-three persons find employment at the head office and 22 at the Winnipeg office. In addition to these, 145 men have been employed by the construction department this season. The total number of the company's employees is therefore 540.

That the company is giving general satisfaction to its supporters is best indicated by the support it has received: three-and-a-quarter million bushels, with 46 elevators, in 1911; thirteen millions, with 137 elevators in 1912; and, up to date in 1913, with 192 elevators thirteen-and-a-quarter million bushels, which indicates that a higher average per elevator will be recorded this year than ever before.

Looking forward to the future development of the company as a factor in the grain marketing situation, the necessity of some action by the company looking to the carrying of the grain of its patrons further than the head of the lakes has been the subject of considerable thought to your directors. A close study of the financial and other problems connected with carrying the grain grown by Saskatchewan farmers right through to the consumer is now being conducted, and there is every reason to believe, provided financial arrangements can be made, that the company may be able to effect an improvement in the prices realized by the producer by extending the area of its operations right through to Europe.

Any move of this nature demands, as indeed the whole business demands, continuance of the united purpose which has been the mainspring of the company's success so far, careful study of the financial conditions surrounding the company's work, and the building up and maintaining of an efficient organization to carry out the policy of the company.

SASKATCHEWAN CO-OPERATIVE OFFICERS

At the annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., held at Regina, on Wednesday last, the retiring directors were: James J. Robinson, Walpole; N. E. Bauman, Dundurn; and Hon. W. C. Sutherland, Saskatoon.

Mr. Robinson was re-elected and W. C. Mills, Normanton, and J. B. Musselman, of Cupar, were chosen to succeed the other retiring directors.

After the election the new board met and reappointed the executive officers. The full board of directors for the ensuing year is as follows:

J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw, president; Hon. Geo. Langley, Maymont, vice-president; Chas. A. Dunning, Regina, general manager; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; J. E. Paynter, Tantallon; Dr. E. J. Barrick, Salvador; James Robinson, Walpole; W. C. Mills, Normanton; J. B. Musselman, Cupar. F. W. Riddell was reappointed secretary-treasurer of the company.

The profits of the company, as shown in the report of the directors published on page 7 of this issue, amounted to \$167,926.86. Out of this a dividend of 8 per cent. per annum was declared on the paid up capital, and in addition a portion of the profits was applied to increase the paid-up capital of all shareholders by \$3.00 per share.

CO-OPERATORS CONDEMN TROWERN

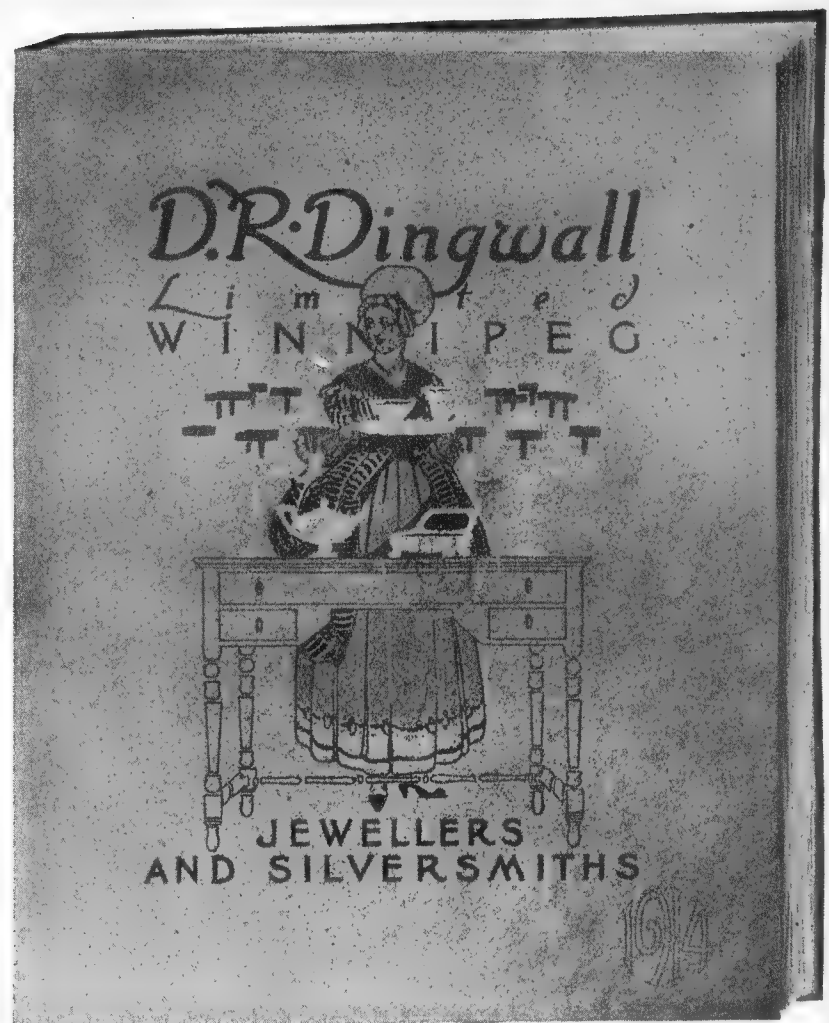
At a convention of the Co-operative Societies of Southern Alberta and Eastern British Columbia, held in Frank, Alta., on Wednesday, Nov. 12, a resolution was passed condemning the attitude towards the co-operative movement of E. M. Trowern, of the Dominion Retailers' Association, who, while in the west recently, at different places and in a public manner, through ignorance or otherwise, of the real principles of co-operation, attempted in different addresses to bring co-operative societies into disrepute with the public, especially the working class. The convention also regretted Mr. Trowern's action in advising the retail merchants to combine to defeat the co-operative movement, which is and must, of necessity, be a working class movement.

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into simple, enjoyable decisions. A willing, helpful companion for you in preparing for countless events besides Christmas. A book that you may have for the asking.

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What could be more acceptable than a case of

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Spies and Golden Russets

grown in the famous Annapolis Valley, of Nova Scotia, where the apples with the flavor come from. Let the old folks at home see what beautiful fruit is produced in this fair land of your adoption. Owing to the exceptional facilities for shipping provided through our Halifax and London offices we are in a position to deliver to your friends anywhere in the British Isles a case of exquisite fruit, each apple wrapped in tissue paper and attractively packed by the most expert packers in Nova Scotia for \$2.50.

Every Case Guaranteed

And bears the Brand of the United Fruit Companies of Nova Scotia, Ltd., which is in itself a sufficient guarantee of excellence. Mail \$2.50 today with your card (to enclose in case) and your friend's address plainly written. We do the rest. Address:

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The Oven Door

of the Sask-Alta has two combined hinges and supports. These are heavy and strong and support the door so firmly that it may be used as a shelf on which to draw out roasts when basting.

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Dist. No. 1	B. M. Hendrickson, Outlook
" 2	M. F. Boody, Rouleau
" 3	Nelson Spencer, Carnduff
" 4	F. M. Gates, Fillmore
" 5	J. W. Easton, Moosemin
" 6	J. M. Easton, Grenfell
" 7	F. M. Paynter, Tantallon
" 8	A. B. McGregor, Davidson
" 9	John F. Reid, Orcadia
" 10	J. L. Rooke, Togo
" 11	Thomas Sales, Langham
" 12	And. Knox, Prince Albert
" 13	Dr. Henry, Mildon
" 14	Jac. N. Burrell, Gerowville
" 15	Thos. Conlon, Archie

LIFE'S CONTEST

"Death is delightful." "A dawn!" "A transition!" "An awakening from a weary night; from fevers; into truth and light!" While here, however, doing duty, our ideal should be co-operation with the Creator of the universe in unveiling truth, making it applicable to humanity's need. Such a conception gives hope, buoyancy and expectant culmination to life's "drama."

With this ideal we may go down the mountain side of life like the sun sinking in the West, which, though setting is ever rising; and "as the heaven's many colored flame at sunset is but dust in rich disguise, framing God's picture in the skies," so the mistakes of our lives, mingled with our honest intent, may frame in our Master's eye and hang in heaven's galleries a glorious combinational picture, illustrative of the setting and rising of our immortalized existence.

So, forgetting what is behind, let us press forward to what is before, to fresh discoveries and fresh application of truth. Fight a good fight (for fight we must if we would win), expect a crown of life and a victor's reward as an inevitable result of the conflict, and life's night will be a delightful dawn.

F. W. G.

THE WATERED LILIES

The Master stood in His garden,
Among the lilies fair,
Which His own right hand had planted
And trained with tenderest care.
He looked at their snowy blossoms,
And marked with observant eye
That His flowers were sadly drooping,
For their leaves were parched and dry.
"My lilies need to be watered,"
The heavenly Master said;
"Wherein shall I draw it for them,
And raise each drooping head?"
Close to His feet on the pathway,
Empty and frail and small,
An earthen vessel was lying
Which seemed of no use at all.
But the Master saw and raised it
From the dust in which it lay,
And smiled as He gently whispered,
"This shall do my work today."
"It is but an earthen vessel,
But it lay so close to me,
It is small, but it is empty,
That is all it needs to be."
So to the fountain He took it,
And filled it full to the brim,
How glad was the earthen vessel
To be of some use to Him!
He poured forth the living water
Over the lilies fair,
Until the vessel was empty,
And again He filled it there.
The drooping lilies He watered
Until reviving again,
The Master saw with pleasure,
His labor had not been in vain.
His own hand drew the water,
Refreshing the thirsty flowers,
But He used the earthen vessel
To carry the living showers.
And there to itself the vessel
Whispered as aside it was laid,
"Once more I will lie by the pathway,
Just where I did before.
"For close would I keep to the Master,
And empty will I remain,
Perhaps some day He will use me
To water His flowers again."

ORGANIZATION

Everywhere throughout the Western Provinces the value and spirit of the principles outlined in our first letter-head, issued some five years ago, is taking an effective form and being administered in our various subsidiary institutions—Agitation, Organization and Co-operation.

The first of these must precede all others, as in the making of bread, butter or bricks. Organization can only come as a result of a cohesive quality in old

Saskatchewan

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan
Grain Growers' Association

FULL AS AN EGG

As I have been getting letters and pamphlets for quite a while now, I thought I should at least write and tell you so. Our Association here is pretty nearly dead. The people won't come to a meeting. I took on the work of secretary-treasurer because no one else would have it and I thought I would not like to see the thing go dead altogether. The people who are making anything here are making it stock raising, consequently we are not so much interested in grain growing, although the two should go together. I think that surtax is bad for stock raisers, as it will have a tendency to close up the pasture land, and a lot of land around here is fit for nothing else. I would like to see Central buy and sell all kinds of goods the farmer needs; club our orders to Central and re-ship to best advantage. Show the farmers where they can materially benefit by co-operating and that will live them up as nothing else will. I sent for a few boxes of evaporated apples and got them for about half what retailers charge here. We have to pay \$11.00 per ton for Galt or Alberta coal. We could have consumed about one-third of a car of apples, Bangor and Waldron taking the rest. We want cheaper money here. How can we get it? The B.N.A. bank here charges us 10 per cent., and very little to be had at that. We want cheap coal, also lumber and flour, but we can't consume a very large quantity at once. Please send me copy of the Grain Act. The agent here charged me demurrage when he spotted car before I ordered it and I was two hours over 24 in getting it loaded. We are getting a Grain Growers' Grain Company speaker here presently. I intend going away for the winter to Ontario, but we will likely have a new man after our annual meeting. We were red hot for Reciprocity. Blood is thicker than water. I don't think Reciprocity was the great cure-all some supposed. I am a Canadian and don't like the contribution idea. I don't see what we need a navy for. If we do need one, let us build it ourselves.

GEORGE A. PEARN,
Secretary Atwater G.G.A.

The Spy Hill Grain Growers' Association held a very successful meeting on Saturday, November 8, at 8 p.m. Dr. Platt, director of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and W. Paynter were the speakers. The school-house was well filled. Direct Legislation, being the chief subject, was fully explained. Mr. Paynter also dealt briefly with farmers' credit, and judging the feeling of this district there will be a solid vote here for the measure on the 27th. Orders for flour were taken before closing the meeting.

HARRY H. PEARN,
Secretary.

STAR CITY

I have pleasure in enclosing cheque for \$16.00, being Central fees for another 32 members, making 130 paid up members for this Local. Some of the older members have not yet paid in their subscriptions for 1913 or we would be a lot stronger numerically. I am hoping yet to get them in before the end of the year. We have enrolled 78 new members this year, including four ladies. We hope to start a women's auxiliary next year. I would like to know when your financial year closes, so that I can get the rest of the subscriptions in this year's list. We are holding a directors' meeting in town today to arrange a program for the winter and we hope to get different speakers to lecture on the benefits of this farmers' movement of self-help. The farmer needs a whole lot of education yet to enable him to join hands with his brother farmer to work together for the good

EXECUTIVE

Hon. Pres.: E. N. Hopkins, Moose Jaw
Pres.: J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw
Vice-Pres.: Chas. A. Dunning, Beaverdale
Sec.-Treas.: Fred W. Green, Moose Jaw
A. G. Hawkes, Percival
F. M. Gates, Fillmore
J. F. Reid, Orcadia

DIRECTORS AT LARGE

Fred W. Green, Moose Jaw
J. B. Musselman, Cupar
George Langley, Maymont
O. E. Platt, Tantallon
A. G. Hawkes, Percival

of the whole. I notice the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association are going to lecture with lantern illustrations of co-operation. What do you think of that? If we would get such a thing up here it would have a very great influence in favor of the co-operative movement. The whole country up here is just swinging in the balance and a little organization would turn the scales. I am sorry you have great opposition in your splendid work. It doesn't take much to read between the lines of the recent letters in The Guide, and I do hope this mean, underhand work will not cause you to stay your hand in the association's good work.

SAMUEL SMITH,
Secretary Star City.

The meeting at Vanguard was brief but keenly interesting from start to finish. No one can visit Vanguard without being kept on the move, it being the end of the C.P.R. line running south-easterly some 50 miles from Swift Current. Early in the morning farmers' wagons come rumbling along in long strings from farms many miles distant, loaded with wheat, oats and flax—beautiful, rich colored grain—farms being all new. The prices, however, are too low—64c for No. 1 wheat and 95c for flax. Considerable complaints are heard. Thus far blockade conditions have been avoided. The C.P.R. is to be commended for their effort on this new line. Water is their problem, it being hauled from Swift Current for both outward and return trip. But this cannot excuse holding passengers for two hours in Swift Current after the advertised time to start. Such is not customary on C.P.R. trains, but this is all too prevalent on this line. There is a great deal of work to be done by local associations in this new district. Vanguard farmers are progressive. They have a co-operative elevator, a co-operative store, own their own weigh scales and are generally developing the capacity to look after their varied mutual interests.

THE BAR

A poet has said of the saloon that it is appropriately called a bar:
A bar to heaven, a door to hell;
Whoever named it, named it well;
A bar to manliness and wealth,
A bar to honor, pride and fame,
A door to sin and grief and shame;
A bar to hope, a bar to prayer,
A door to darkness and despair;
A bar to honored, useful life,
A door to brawling, senseless strife;
A bar to all that's true and brave,
A door to every drunkard's grave;
A bar to joy that home imparts,
A door to tears and aching hearts;
A bar to heaven, a door to hell,
Whoever named it, named it well.

—Exchange.

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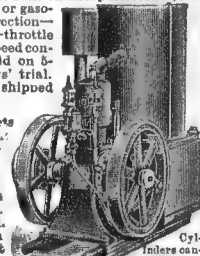
"A penny saved is a penny earned."

Why pay tribute to machinery and oil trusts? Have your farm work done by engines at factory prices—save money on your engine and on its operation. Kerosene is getting lower in price, gasoline is constantly advancing.

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Sold to you at factory prices, is the engine which will help you beat the trusts. It runs on cheap kerosene (coal oil), uses alcohol, distillate or gasoline also—runs in either direction—has only 3 moving parts—throttle governed—water cooled—speed controlled while running—sold on 5-year guarantee and 15 days' trial. Every engine tested and shipped ready to run.

NO Cams NO Sprockets
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Engine pumps, saws, threshes, churns, separates cream, grinds feed, shells corn, does other farm work. Simplest engine in the world. Why pay trust prices when you can get Amazing Detroit at factory figures? Write today for catalog and special introductory prices. Detroit Engine Works, 293 Bellevue Ave., Detroit, Mich.



Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by
P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta.

PINE LAKE UNION

The following is a summary of the minutes of the meeting of the Pine Lake Union No. 463, as forwarded by the secretary, Robt. Milligan, the meeting being held on October 18: After roll call, etc., official circulars were read. Moved that Mr. Erickson, of Delburne, be paid \$1.50 for the calling-off of the dance on July 1. Moved that we purchase a set of oars for J. A. Pope, to replace the ones broken on July 1. Moved that we, the members of this Union, consider the price of threshing, viz.: Oats 4c, barley 5c, wheat 6c, as charged by Mr. Tetley, is excessive, and that the secretary write that gentleman and ask him to adopt prices similar to those charged by other outfits in the neighborhood. Auditors for the present year, E. M. Wallin and C. E. Atter. Moved that we obtain two notice boards from Mr. Haywood, one for the south and one for the north end of the lake.

Cereal Union No. 480 held the regular meeting on October 11. Mr. Bergh reports: "There was some discussion on the pork packing plant, and the Union seemed to be in favor of such an undertaking. Those agreements you sent me I circulated among members interested. If you have any more on hand I would be pleased to get a few before the next meeting. It was also decided that we should get posters printed to advertise our meetings, if satisfactory arrangements could be made with The Grain Growers' Guide. The coal question was then taken up and the undersigned promised to be in Cereal on Saturday, October 18 to take orders for coal. Again, for the second time, the members got home-sick and left without adjournment. Correspondence received since the last meeting was, therefore, not read."

"J. E. BERGH, Sec.-Treas."

Another good report comes in from McCafferty Union No. 415. Among other items including a report of the discussion on the pork packing industry. Mr. Spencer, the secretary, states that there are at least three times the number of hogs in the district there were last year. A still more interesting item is that the Union hopes to have six delegates at the convention at Lethbridge next January 21, 22, 23.

PRE-EMPTIONS

Resolutions still continue to come in on the pre-emption question. Please note that this important question is on the program already for full discussion at the convention. To print all the resolutions already in would be simply to duplicate a good many times over. The best that can be done is to give two or three of the most comprehensive. The latest one is from Earlton Union, No. 386, which reads as follows: "That this Union of the U.F.A. urge the government to abolish the payment of \$3.00 per acre for pre-emptions and purchased homesteads and substitute extra duties or residence in place thereof, by this means furthering the development of the country and keeping the settlers on the land for a longer period of time." Mr. Leech, the secretary requests that this resolution be given attention at the proper time.

DEMONSTRATION FARMS

In the matter of the resolution of the Edmonton Local re Demonstration farms, F. C. Clare, writing a long letter on behalf of the Union, states in part as follows: "I have seen the report issued by Mr. Marshall on the Demonstration farms for the past year. It more than bears out our contention. Statements are made there that only the most competent men were employed as managers; that the farms are to demonstrate the successful experiments carried out by the Dominion Experimental farms; that they are equipped only as any well-to-do farmer would equip his farm; that the farms were to teach the farmer how to market his produce, etc., etc. And yet in two or three places the report says

that with more experience better results would be obtained (in localities where dozens of old farmers could have given them all the experience they wanted). The farms average \$50,000 outlay, without working capital, and as to the marketing end of farming, everyone knows that a farm of this kind can obtain more than the ordinary farmer could and did obtain last year for his feed cattle, and, at the price he did have to sell at, the profit shown by the Demonstration farms would have been wiped out altogether. In any case, the condition that the farmer of this province is suffering from is entirely foreign to any help that a Provincial Demonstration farm can give. The trouble is, after all, that 'we have no profitable market.'"

Mr. Clare here quotes a number of figures and statements to emphasize his point, which we are unable to reproduce, from lack of space, summing up to the effect that "if the millions of dollars which have been spent by the Agricultural department of Alberta since it became a province had been spent in bonusing the farmers' crops, it would have done more good to the province, it would have done more good to the farmers themselves, and far more satisfactory educational work than it has done in its present form." Mr. Clare enlarges on this, recommending as his solution the giving of so many cents a bushel as a bonus to all farmers raising crops from 50 per cent to 100 per cent above the average crop yield, as supplied by government figures. It is to be hoped that Mr. Clare will be on hand at the convention prepared to speak on his resolution.

Carstairs Union No. 382 reports as follows: I was instructed to send you eight dollars, being for sixteen membership fees to date. We are having some good monthly meetings, and additional members, having distributed during the summer two cars of flour, one of salt, one of posts, and one of binder twine, which has been satisfactory to all concerned. We are hoping to do more in the same line in the future.

GEO. ROGERS, Sec.-Treas.

From the secretary of Victoria Union, No. 500, comes the following: We are contemplating holding a special meeting in December to consider all resolutions and appoint delegates to the convention in January, 1914. Could you send me the address of the secretary's office in Lethbridge for the convention, also the convention hall, not later than the first week in December. We are holding a social next month to help raise the fund to send our delegates to the convention. We expect to have F. A. Walker, M.P.P. address our meeting on the last Saturday night in November. We would like to receive six more reports on the pork packing commission, as we have a few members who are interested and will discuss it in detail at our next meeting, which is the last Saturday night in this month. We were disappointed in Rice Sheppard's not coming to discuss the Elevator Act with us, as we are greatly in need of an elevator at Scotford, which is a flag station on the C.N.R. between Fort Saskatchewan and Bruderheim. We discussed the egg-circle plan, but there was not enough interest taken in it to take it up with the government. Trusting you will be able to send me these reports and information for the convention, I remain, yours faithfully,

E. A. FISHER-SMITH.

Catchum Union, No. 492, reports: Enclosed find \$4.00 for eight new members to this Union. I hope to send in a few more later on. We have held our meetings regularly all summer and the members have taken special interest in making our meetings a favorable issue. A resolution, to be sent to parliament, was passed, by this local to allow women votes under same restrictions as men on any political matters. Yours truly,

J. C. HANSON, Secretary.

A BARGAIN LIST Of Second-Hand or Used ENGINES

IN STOCK AT WINNIPEG

Prices F.O.B. Winnipeg

Description	Price
2½ H.P.—Crown Engine, Frost Proof, Evaporator Cooled, Stationary	\$ 70.00
2 H.P.—Vertical Fairbanks-Morse, Evaporator Cooled	95.00
6 H.P.—F.-M. Horizontal Evaporator Cooled Engine on heavy skids, with magneto	235.00
25 H.P.—Portable F.-M. Threshing Engine	1,200.00
15-30 H.P.—Fairbanks-Morse Tractor	1,900.00
12 H.P.—F.-M. Standard Stationary Engine	410.00

IN STOCK AT SASKATOON

Prices F.O.B. Saskatoon

2½ H.P.—Crown Gasoline Engine	75.00
6 H.P.—Fairbanks-Morse Horizontal Gasoline Engine, less skids	200.00
7 H.P.—F.-M. 2-cylinder Marine Engine, with battery equipment	100.00
8 H.P.—I. H. O. Stationary Gasoline Engine	300.00
10 H.P.—F.-M. Stationary Gasoline Engine	375.00
15-30 H.P.—Fairbanks-Morse Oil Tractor	1,500.00

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Prices F.O.B. Calgary

20 H.P.—Portable, with old style large cooling tank and circulating pump	1,000.00
Two 15-30 H.P.—Fairbanks-Morse Gasoline Tractors	1,750.00

NOTE.—All machines advertised above have been rebuilt and are guaranteed in FIRST-CLASS WORKING CONDITION. Some of them have been used very little, being practically new. All orders subject to previous sale. Terms can be arranged if desired.

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To prove to you that you can buy better from us in London than you can in Canada, we will send you, absolutely free of charge, our latest Style Book, 72 pattern pieces of fine English suitings, a letter telling all about our system of doing business, and about 100 testimonials from satisfied customers, together with our self-measurement form. All you need do is sign and mail the coupon above and look the whole thing over with an open mind. YOU know the sterling quality of English woollens. WE know that we can deliver the goods—so isn't it worth your while to mail that coupon to our Winnipeg office, get the samples and be convinced?

If you want to know anything about us, we refer you to the Advertising Manager of The Grain Growers' Guide.

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The "BURLINGTON"—This shows the most popular style of suit worn by well-dressed men in Canada. The materials used are specially selected for this shape of suit—\$12.50. Duty free and carriage paid.



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FORTY-FOUR HEAD OF CLYDESDALES, 34 of which are Stallions, ages from yearlings to six year olds; all descended from the leading sires of the day.

FIFTY HEAD OF SHORTHORNS and have a few bulls as well as females of all ages for sale. The bulls include **FIVE** from the choicest Scotch ancestry, a couple of these being special Prize Winners.

IN YORKSHIRES will have an Imported Yearling Show Boar and two Sows in Pig, of Saunders Spencer's Breeding, early in December. Speak early if you want them.

JOHN GRAHAM - CARBERRY, MAN.
HORSE STABLES IN TOWN. FARM TWO MILES SOUTH

High Class Farm Stock

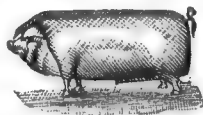
100 choice grade Holstein cows, 2 to 5 years old, due to calve shortly; also a number of heifer calves, 8 months old. Some good grade dairy Shorthorn cows. A large number of pure-bred and grade Yorkshire brood sows. Several high-class teams of grade Percheron mares and geldings, 3 to 5 years old; also a number of spring colts. Will sell any number from singles to carload lots. Our motto: "Your money refunded if not satisfied. Write us your wants."

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SOURIS-REGINA C.P.R. LONG DISTANCE PHONE TO FARM



GLENLEA STOCK FARM HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE

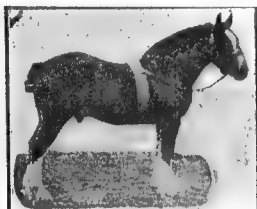
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"Noir," 2283, 4 years old, by "Forte de Vendome," 107. Also good big 6-year-old stallion. Two colts rising one year by "Noir" out of high-class Canadian-bred mares. Also two colts rising one and two years by "Hatton," imp., 1019, the former out of "Mira," 214, champion Canadian-bred female, Winnipeg, 1913; the latter out of an imported mare. Also a pure-bred Shorthorn bull 18 months old.

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BARON'S HENCHMAN
Imp. (10015) 15062
Age 5 years

Kilallan Stock Farm

I have a good selection of **CLYDESDALES**, imported and home bred, to offer at reasonable prices. My young stock are from mares by such leading sires as "Everlasting," "Pride of Blacon," "Baron Winsome," and other well known stock-getters. Prize Winners at Edmonton and other fairs.

N. A. Weir, Ohaton, Alta.

Sinton's High Class Clydesdales, Stallions & Mares

All ages. Including several of the get of "Fyvie Baron," the celebrated H.A.S. 1st prize horse, also stock from such renowned Scottish sires as "Baron's Pride," "Baron of Buchlyvie," "Everlasting," "Revelant," "Marmion," "Sam Black," "Mendel," "Baron Mitchell," "Montrave Ronald," "Memento" and others. Some very select mares are bred to "Gartly Bonus," "Marmion's Pride," "Rothsay Bannald" and other good stock-getters.

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WOODLANDS AYRSHIRES OF QUALITY

Have several young bulls by the champion "Netherhall Douglas Swell," from cows of fashionable color, type and deep milking qualities. Also stock, all ages, for sale. Special Offering in **SHROPSHIRE RAM LAMBS**. Our Stock Ram is also for sale.

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CLYDESDALES SHORTHORNS

A choice lot of young heifers, also a few young bulls, ready for service in Spring, for immediate sale. These are all from pure-bred prize-winning stock. Clydesdale stallions at very moderate prices.

GLENALMOND STOCK FARM. C. F. LYALL, STROME, ALTA.

BROOKSIDE HOLSTEINS

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**MICHENER BROS., BROOKSIDE STOCK FARM
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Farming for Profit

Continued from Page 8

on his draft horses than on any other kind he can breed.

Weights most favored by purchasers range from 1,800 pounds upward, the limit, so far as I know, being, for the International Show at least, 2,385 lbs., which was the weight of Armour's "Big Jim" in November, 1906. I have heard of stallions alleged to weigh from 2,400 to 2,500 pounds, and I believe there are a few such in the country, but "Big Jim" is the largest horse I have ever seen on the scale. Weights of drafters are usually considered to begin at 1,600 pounds, and the greater the weight with quality and shapeliness the higher the price. It has been stated that better geldings have been shown at the International than there ever were stallions. As to this I need not express an opinion, but the fact remains that some marvelous specimens have been exhibited and the keen rivalry of the great packing firms to obtain the very best always insures a top-notch price for a top-notch animal. Add to this that a score or more of the largest eastern firms are always actively engaged in the market for this best class, and it is easily seen what an alluring prospect is spread out before the farmer-breeder by this sort of trade. To get the big money, however, it is necessary always to offer something the buyers want. The farmer who deliberately caters to the needs of the poor teamster, who ekes out a more or less scanty living by the labor of his equine slaves, need never expect to get the prices which are secured by the breeder who caters to the wants of firms worth millions. Remember this: No matter how high a breeder aims he will always get some misfits. If he aims to breed the very best drafters he will get always a certain proportion of chunks, wagon horses and nondescripts. If he sets out to breed any lower grade, he will get enough poor ones to put a serious crimp in his receipts.

During the dull times which prevailed between 1892 and 1900 most farmers sold off their best mares and went out of the business of breeding horses. Thousands of these mares were exported and many more thousands were put to work in the cities. In this way when times began to get better and the demand for horses to revive, most farmers found themselves, a decade ago, without big mares from which to breed. Therefore when we started in again to raise drafters we had a mighty poor foundation on which to build. Build, however, in some shape we had to, and the man who had stuck to his draft-bred stock found his wealth greatly increased. As it was only in 1899 and 1900 that breeding was seriously entered upon again the supply of big drafters must of necessity be and remain short for many years to come. There is no more profitable line of live stock raising in which the farmer may engage. That we have done as well as we have is very greatly to our credit, but there is yet room for great improvement.

From all of the old world breeds of draft horses now known here, the high-priced ones may be bred. The point is, paying due attention to quality which has heretofore been discussed, to breed the largest stallions to the largest mares and then feed the resulting foals from birth to selling age. Weight without quality will always sell, but weight with quality is the combination that brings the big money. Generally speaking stallions weighing 2,000 pounds or more should be used and the mares as large as they can be got. It is a great temptation to sell off good young mares when, for instance, a mortgage payment is coming due, and a shipper offers a long price, but it will pay best in the long run to save religiously the best young mares, and use them for breeding stock.

Crossing over from the French breeds to the British and from the British to the French or Belgian will produce commercial drafters that will sell to splendid advantage, but it is always best to stick to the one chosen breed, piling cross upon cross and so continually approaching a fixed ideal. With the influence of proper environment it is only needful to say that the drafter is a product of highly artificial conditions

and must be highly fed or he will not grow large enough.

Drafters which bring the highest prices are always offered for sale about as fat as they can be made. The buyers who bid the longest prices for drafters invariably want them fat and are willing to pay well for the adipose tissue. Consequently the farmer who lets his grain lie in his bins and offers his horses thin in flesh is merely throwing money away. An instance in point. Matt Biers, the well known Illinois shipper, recently paid a farmer \$265 for a thin four-year-old gelding, which sold at auction in Chicago for \$290. It was current comment at the time that if the gelding had been fat he would have sold for \$400 or more. Had the farmer put the extra flesh on the horse he would have been paid probably \$350, the shipper would have made a larger profit and the buyer would have been better pleased. According to these figures 40 or 50 bushels of grain fed to this horse would have paid a dollar a bushel and a net profit of \$50 besides to the breeder. The men who make a business of "feeding out" drafters know the value of fat. If these professionals can afford to pay from \$200 to \$250 or even more for thin horses, ship them home, fatten them, ship them back to market, pay commissions and make a profit in the end, surely the farmer can do much better when he can save all the expenses incident to such transactions. Therefore, the farmer will make money by seeing to it that his horses are fat when he offers them for sale and this is true not alone of drafters but of all other horses as well.

Finally in order that farmers may get a correct idea of the drafters that bring the big money and of the kind they should strive to produce, there is no method of education so good as attendance at one of the big stock shows at which drafters are exhibited in numbers, and thorough investigation of the every day demands of the market at any one of the wholesale centres. By following closely the awards of the judges and by asking questions of representative horsemen when he is puzzled, a farmer can acquire valuable information he can never obtain at home. Be not afraid to approach the judge after his work is done. Judges nowadays are generally willing to impart, on request, such knowledge as they possess. Get out and see for yourself. Rub shoulders with the world. Money spent on making trips to great shows and markets need not be charged up to expenses, but with all legitimacy to capital account and the investment will produce a thousand-fold greater interest than the money would earn if never spent at all.

SEED FAIRS AND DRESSED POULTRY SHOWS

The following is a list of seed grain fairs and dressed poultry shows to be held in Manitoba during December, 1913:

Carman, December 3; Roland, December 4 and 5; Birtle, December 4; Strathclair, December 5; Stonewall, December 8; Swan Lake, December 9; Giroux, December 10; Hartney, December 16; Warren, December 10; Swan River, December 10; Plumas, December 11; Oak Lake, December 13; Oak River, December 13; Cartwright, December 16; Woodlands, December 17; Binscarth, December 17; Dauphin, December 18; Morden, December 18; Manitou, December 19; Gilbert Plains, December 19; Roblin, December 20. Other seed fairs will be held in the new year, but dates cannot yet be announced.

ANNUAL MEETINGS LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATIONS

The annual meetings of the Live Stock Associations of Manitoba will be held in Brandon during the progress of the winter fair during the first week of March, 1914. This was decided upon at a meeting of the joint executives of these associations in Winnipeg last week, when the judges for the winter fair in horses were named by them.

The Cattle Breeders' Association have decided to hold another sale on Wednesday of the winter fair, and have limited the number of animals to fifty and have raised the knock-down price from \$60 to \$75. In order to offer an inducement to contributors to send their cattle forward in the best fitted condition they are offering a prize of \$20 for

Glencarnock Stock Farm

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine, Suffolk Sheep; an extra fine lot of Bulls and Heifers for sale of the best breeding, also a number of Yorkshire Boars of breeding age. Sold out of Berkshires and Suffolk Sheep.

JAS. D. MCGREGOR, BRANDON

OLD BASING JERSEYS

Net returns from 12 head for 12 months, \$5,173.00. Our Rosalind of Old Basing, champion butter cow of British Empire, 2,504 pounds butter, 37,847½ pounds of milk in three years. For particulars write C. A. Julian Sharman, Old Basing Farm, Red Deer, Alta.

ROADSTERS--LEICESTERS

Twenty head of Standard-breds, ages: suckers to seven years old; Roadsters, 10-1200 lbs., good for delivery work, well matched; the best of breeding, size and quality. Several good Leicester Rams for immediate sale. Write for full particulars.

A. D. GAMLEY, Griswold, Man.

LIVE POULTRY**WANTED**

GEESSE per lb. 14c
LIVE OLD ROOSTERS " 10c
TURKEYS (old or young) " 17c
DUCKS " 13c
SPRING CHICKENS " 13c
LIVE OLD HENS " 11c
Cash Sent Immediately Upon Receipt of Goods
Crates sent on request

PRICES F.O.B. WINNIPEG

Best market price paid for Jack and Bush Rabbits also Cattle Hides. Ship them to us.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.—If you are willing to keep your Old Hens until the end of January, I will then guarantee you 15 cents per lb., live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg. In the meantime let me know how many you will be able to hold.

Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co.
LUSTED STREET, WINNIPEG

FISH

Buy your winter supply by mail order. We pack and ship any quantity to all parts of Western Canada.

ASK FOR OUR PRICE LIST

CITY FISH MARKET
DEPT. A. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Learn the Auto and Gas Tractor Repairing

Our students are receiving from \$3 to \$8 per day. We have an employment system which enables us to place students in good situations after graduation. This institution is the newest and the most up-to-date practical school in Canada. We teach driving on the streets with different makes of autos; also teach bricklaying, plumbing, etc. **OMAR SCHOOL OF TRADES AND ARTS**, 483 Main Street, Winnipeg.

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MILD, SWEET, MELLOW AND JUICY

Manufactured by

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PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

the best fitted animal. This will also, no doubt, add to the increased price of the same.

The annual meetings will be held in the mornings in the city hall, and with the attractive list of speakers that have been mentioned, they should prove of great benefit in the present condition of live stock interests in Western Canada.

GREAT SALE OF CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS

The splendid sum of \$44,395 was realized at the two days' sale of Clydesdales and Shorthorns owned by R. W. Caswell, of the Royal Stock Farms, Saskatoon, on November 19 and 20. While the prices for the Clydesdales did not furnish anything sensational, the average per head of the Shorthorns was higher than ever realized at any previous Shorthorn sale in the Dominion of Canada, and the competition among the buyers to obtain one, or a few, of these choicely bred animals was keen and spirited.

Never before in the history of Canada, and especially of Western Canada, has there been such a demand for stock, and the scattering of this, the largest herd of pure-bred animals in the Dominion, throughout the Western Provinces, while it is to be regretted for the sake of its founder and owner and of the province of which it formed a valuable asset and coveted ornament, will do more for the general raising of the standard of breeding of this great beef breed than could have been done had the herd remained intact for years.

Col. F. M. Woods, of Lincoln, Neb., the doyen of the auctioneers on the other side of the line, in opening the sale, addressed the buyers, and, in the course of a few short, pithy remarks, strongly recommended them to stock their farms and stay with stock, pointing out that the fertilizing qualities of the lands of the West must sooner or later begin to diminish and that nothing had yet been discovered in science to equal barn yard manure to restore to the soil its exhausted plant ingredients.

The Shorthorn herd of the Royal Etock Farms, which has made history in the show rings of Canada and the States, was headed by "Gainsford Marquis," and the auctioneer described him, as he entered the arena at the head of the show herd at the commencement of the sale, as "the best Shorthorn bull in the world today." This bull was not bought under the hammer, but was purchased privately by the Hon. W. O. Sutherland, Dunrobin Mains, Saskatoon, for \$5,000, and the purchaser is certainly to be congratulated on securing such a valuable acquisition to his already good herd, while we predict in the course of a few years, through the use of this great bull on the herd of Dunrobin Mains Shorthorns, a very natural effect towards raising the standard of the breed in Western Canada.

Forty-three head of Clydesdales, comprising nine stallions and thirty-four mares, brought a total of \$20,050, the average for the stallions being \$430.00, or a total of \$3,875.00, while the mares made \$16,175, or an average of \$475.75, with a general average of \$466.30 over all.

Forty-eight head of cattle brought \$24,345, nine bulls totalling \$9,095, or an average of \$1,010.50, with thirty-nine females aggregating \$15,250, or an average of \$390.10—a general average of \$507.15 over all. The grand total proceeds of the combined sales was \$44,395.

The highest priced animal among the Clydesdale stallions was the stock horse, "Prince Shapeley," which went to J. B. Peters, Laird, Sask., at \$1,200, while the team of mares, "Amy of Darley" and "Mona's Queen," went for \$2,120 to J. C. Irvine, Saskatoon.

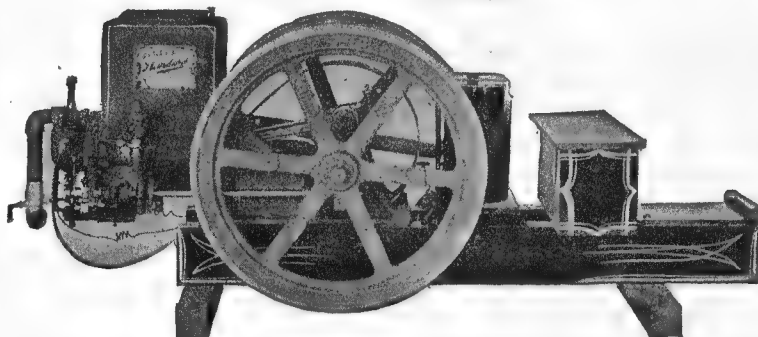
As mentioned above, the highest priced bull was "Gainsford Marquis," while "Gainsford of Saskatoon," one of his progeny, went to A. W. Latimer, Bowden, Alta., for \$1,025. Among the females the top price of \$865 was paid by H. L. Emmert, Winnipeg, for "Gainsford Raglan II," and T. C. Peden, Rossburn, Man., secured "Dale's Gift II" for \$760.

To Col. F. M. Wood, of Lincoln, Neb., belongs the credit of conducting this sale, being ably assisted by Capt. T. E. Robson, of London, Ont.

Farming for Profit

The average farmer does not realize how much he pays out during the year for having his grain ground; the time he wastes in taking it to the chopper; sawing his wood by hand or having it sawed; hiring labor to turn the grindstone, fanning mill, feed chopper and pumping water. Your wife will have a "Smile that won't rub off" if you will buy for her a Gasoline Engine to do the washing and turn the wringer. All of this can be accomplished with

Renfrew Standard
It starts without cranking



This is the Engine which was so thoroughly tested and tried at the Fall Fairs. Over a thousand farmers went home; discarded the beautifully illustrated Catalogues, printed in all the colors of the rainbow; threw the flowery letters that they had been receiving into the fire, because they had seen a Gasoline Engine made to do all kinds of work and operated by a child. They purchased RENFREWS STANDARDS. Why? Because the Engine could be operated by any inexperienced user; they were shown that all the working parts were outside in plain view; that a large engine could be slowed down and do pumping and other farm work at a less cost than a small engine, consequently one Engine could be made to do all the work on their farm; that the Engine was equipped with the fly-ball governor, same as Steam Engines and the speed could be regulated while running; that it had the up-to-date jump spark system instead of the old make-and-break; that every Engine exceeded its rated horse-power and was sold under a guarantee that we would replace any part or parts that wear out or break within five years on account of showing any defects.

Don't wait—take this matter up with your nearest dealer. We have agencies everywhere, but if we do not have an Agent in your town, write direct for terms and prices to

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CHEAP LUMBER FOR FARMERS

We are now selling to Farmers in carload lots, at wholesale prices, direct from our mills, mountain or Coast stock, including shingles, lath, finish lumber, dimension, boards, shiplap, etc., everything mixed in one car. Terms: sight draft with bill of lading, or with your banker's guarantee, when we give three months' credit. Co-operate with your neighbor and send list of your requirements for prices.

CONSUMERS' LUMBER COMPANY
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Winnipeg Co-operative Society

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Tomatoes, New Pack, 3 lb. tins,
½ doz. \$0.70
Tomatoes, New Pack, 3 lb. tins,
2 doz. case 2.70
Pork and Beans, ½ doz.45
Soups, assorted, ½ doz.75
Apples, gallon tins, ½ doz. 1.80
Raspberries, ½ doz. 1.10
Plums, ½ doz.60

CEREALS

Finest Japan Rice, 8 lbs. for \$0.50
Pearl Barley, 10 lbs. for60
Tapioca, 10 lbs. for60
Lentils, 10 lbs. for65
Lima Beans, 10 lbs. for90
Pure Lard, 10 lb. pail 1.60
Sugar, finest granulated, 18 lb. sack. 1.00
Sugar, finest granulated, 100 lb. sack 3.25

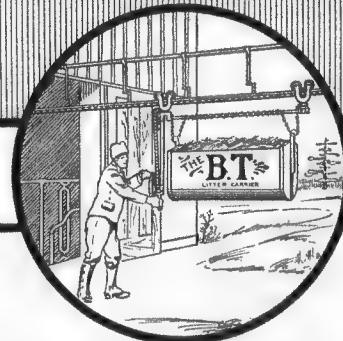
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Pamphlet and Price List mailed on application. Mail Orders shipped same day as received.

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Takes out half-a-ton of manure at a time; one big load cleans your stable. It's easy work for a small boy—he'll do the job in a quarter of the time it takes a man with a wheelbarrow and like the work, where the strong man hated it before.

MAIL COUPON NOW

Write for our illustrated book on Manure Carriers. Learn how the BT will save enough hard, disagreeable work in your barn to pay for itself in a single year. Mail coupon today for Free Book No. 22. Address—**BEATTY BROS. Ltd.** Dept. B100 Winnipeg, Man.

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The Guide Referendum

The Grain Growers' Guide believes that the will of the people should decide all questions of public policy. It believes that the Referendum is the best way to find out exactly what the people think. Accordingly The Guide will hold another Referendum this December, by which its readers, men and women alike, are invited to express their opinion upon eleven questions of pressing national importance.

What do the people of the Prairie Provinces think upon these eleven vital questions? That is what The Guide Referendum is being conducted to find out. This is the only opportunity any part of the Canadian people have of pronouncing upon these progressive measures, and we trust every man and woman entitled to vote will mark their ballot, to be published in the issue of next December 3. These questions concern the whole Dominion and not only the Prairie Provinces, so we want our

readers to combine to make the Referendum a full expression of their opinions, no matter where they live. Canadian public opinion must deal one way or another with the Taxation of Land Values, the system of Protection, the danger of Militarism, and the various other problems mentioned. By addressing themselves to these up-to-date issues, Guide readers will not only stamp themselves as the true Progressives in this country, but will also do themselves a lasting benefit.

The Questions

1. Are you in favor of having the Initiative, Referendum and Right of Recall placed upon the statute books of your own province, in such a form as to give the people complete control over all legislation and legislators?
2. Are you in favor of Free Trade with Great Britain?
3. Are you in favor of the complete abolition of the Canadian Customs Tariff?
4. Are you in favor of having all school, municipal, provincial and federal revenues raised by a direct tax on land values?
Note.—"Land" here is used in its economic sense to include all natural resources.
5. Are you in favor of placing a special surtax of \$25 per quarter-section upon all vacant farm lands?
6. Are you in favor of placing a special surtax of \$25 per quarter-section upon the land held by one individual or corporation above four quarter-sections?
7. Are you in favor of having all railways, telegraphs, telephones and express services owned and operated by the public?
8. Are you in favor of extending the franchise to women on equal terms with men?
9. Are you in favor of Dominion Legislation providing for the incorporation of co-operative societies?
10. Are you in favor of the nomination of Parliamentary candidates pledged to support the farmers' platform, regardless of the action of both political parties?
11. Do you believe that Canada, instead of spending millions for naval armament (either British or Canadian), should devote her energies and spend millions, if necessary, towards the establishment of universal peace and disarmament and the settlement of international disputes by arbitration?

RULES

1. The official ballots will be published in The Guide only once, on December 3, 1913. Extra copies of that issue cannot be secured, since this Referendum is for Guide readers only.
2. There will be a woman's ballot and a man's ballot, both exactly alike, so that the wives, mothers, and any woman 21 years of age may vote as well as the men 21 years of age.
3. Each question should be answered simply by writing "Yes" or "No" after the question.
4. The ballot will be absolutely secret. Readers must sign the ballot, otherwise it will be rejected as a spoiled ballot. No names, however, will be published, but only the total numbers voting "Yes" or "No" on the questions.
5. The ballot should be mailed to "Referendum Editor, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.," as soon after December 3 as possible.
6. Letters to The Guide are invited dealing with any of the questions in the Referendum. Letters opposed to The Guide's policy are just as welcome and will be published just as freely as those in favor, but all letters should be kept as short as possible.

WOMEN MAY VOTE

The Guide has always been a staunch champion of Woman Suffrage. In this Referendum it will give practical proof of its belief by having a woman's ballot as well as a man's ballot, allowing the women to vote on the self-same questions as the men. The only qualification needed is that of being a woman reader of The Guide, 21 years of age. This is the first time in the history of Canada the women have been invited or even allowed to express their views

upon matters of vital public welfare. The privilege thus thrown open to the prairie women carries with it a responsibility. Those who feel themselves poorly informed along certain lines have time to study the eleven questions in the time yet remaining before the voting will take place. Without doubt the democracy of the twentieth century demands the wisdom, sympathy and insight of woman for its full development, and Canadian women cannot set themselves too soon to the solution of the problems now affecting the economic and social well-being of the Dominion. Most men are free to confess that they have made more or less of a botch of trying to run the government by themselves. We look for a new moral impetus, a saner outlook and wider human sympathy to enter into the settlement of our public questions with the advent of women into public affairs.

AN EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN

While we are anxious for as large a response as possible, the educational effect of the Referendum is still more important than the actual voting. Readers will be able to study all these questions at their leisure, discuss the doubtful points through the columns of the Mail Bag during the next few weeks, and make up their minds calmly and deliberately, free from all outside influences, such as party leanings or the personality of political candidates. No one knows everything about these eleven national questions. Here is a splendid chance for us to learn more about them from each other. By December 3, we hope that over 33,000 of our men and women readers will have come to their own conclusions on these questions and be ready to cast their ballots in The Guide Referendum.

Manitoba

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President.

DELORAINÉ GRAIN GROWERS

The Delorainé Branch of Manitoba Grain Growers' Association held a meeting on Saturday, Nov. 1. A good representative turnout faced the chairman, George Weidenhamer. The first business taken up was the election of secretary-treasurer for the balance of this year, G. N. Stewart being appointed. Moved by A. Hainsworth, seconded by Wm. Servage, and carried: That the president and vice-president be a committee to draft and forward a resolution of condolence to Mrs. J. B. Stewart and family. A labor contract form submitted from the Association for approval was next discussed, and a committee of G. N. Stewart, Jas. Steedsman, and H. McKenzie were appointed to revise or add to the clauses to suit local or western conditions. Some views were next heard on the proposed Hail Insurance bill, but it was finally laid over for further discussion at the annual meeting, which takes place in December. Discussion on co-operative buying was next engaged in, and by the live interest taken in this subject we should say it meets with the hearty approval of the members of this branch—partly due no doubt, to the success met with so far in their combined purchases of some of the staple lines connected with their agricultural calling.

CO-OPERATIVE BUYING POPULAR

Co-operative buying has taken a great hold upon our branches this year and not only are they saving themselves a considerable amount of money on each carload of stuff they handle, but are also getting others who are not members so interested that many of our branches are gaining a considerable number of new members, and are beginning to realize the truth of the motto "Help yourself by helping one another."

As an example of the above the secretary of the Keyes branch writes that

they have ordered a car of flour and feed and as a result have gained 13 new members. This branch was only organized this summer, and he expects to have another 30 members by the beginning of the year, as a result of saving on co-operative buying. The secretary of Binscarth writes as follows: Enclosed please find express order for \$22.00, half membership fees on a balance of 44 members, \$14.00 sent previously makes a total of \$36.00 for 72 members. This is a slight increase over last year, accounted for by a saving on handling a carload of binder twine. Trusting there are increasing memberships in many associations.

WM. L. JOHNSON, Sec.-Treas.

FOXWARREN BANQUET PLANS

The secretary of the Foxwarren Branch, R. J. Donnelly, writes that they intend holding their annual meeting and banquet in the near future and want a speaker from the Grain Growers' Grain Co., in addition to one from the Central Association, and are arranging to have Mr. White, manager of the co-operative department of the company, address them at that meeting. He also writes that they have at present 77 paid up members. The annual meeting of the Foxwarren Branch has for some years been a great social function in that district, as a banquet is held to which are invited all the people of the district, young and old. This banquet and social is looked forward to every year, and has been the means of cementing the residents of that district together more than any other thing.

Any farmer needing help for the winter should write in to this office, as we have some of the men we brought out for harvest applying for work for the winter or year, and we may be able to supply them with work if we knew of the farmers wanting men.

Lantern Lecture in South Western Manitoba

That the farmers of Manitoba are taking a keen interest in the work of the Grain Growers' Association and The Guide is being shown at every town at which the Grain Growers' lantern lecture is given. Large audiences are turning out at the different points along the route to learn all about what the organized farmers are doing to improve conditions.

The lecture is under the direction of R. J. Avison, of Gilbert Plains, director of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and W. B. Meneer, of St. Louis, another prominent member of the Association. These two men are equipped with a splendid lantern and the lecture is descriptive of the rise and growth of the Grain Growers' movement. The lecture also shows that many improvements which the men on the land now enjoy were secured and brought about by the farmers themselves, through their organizations, and that further improvements and reforms which are very much needed will be secured in the same way. Every Western farmer who believes in freedom and the square deal ought to attend these meetings.

The lecturers show a large number of colored lantern views which are well worth seeing. Here are some of the more important of these:—

1—Appropriate cartoons giving a political history of the times from an independent standpoint.

2—Interesting photographs and views of the co-operative movement in the old country, showing how the people in England and Scotland are reducing the cost of living by co-operation and dispensing with the middleman.

3—Photographs of the terminal elevators at Fort William operated by the Grain Growers' Grain Company; the timber limit belonging to the company in British Columbia; the home of The Grain Growers' Guide and many others too numerous to mention.

Last, but not least, they show a number of comic pictures to amuse the young folks.

A large number of Western farmers do not realize the immense power for good the Association is. It is to help the

Association and to enlighten these men as to reforms for which The Guide and the organized farmers are fighting that this campaign of education has been planned.

Carroll

A very enthusiastic meeting was held at Carroll on November 14. H. Pettinger made a splendid chairman, and prominent among the audience were: G. F. Taylor, secretary of the Association; J. Turner, P. Dawley, G. W. Christie and C. F. Anderson, all of Carroll.

Souris

A representative gathering of farmers attended the lecture at this point on November 18, and great interest was taken in the lecture and the various cartoons and illustrations shown on the screen. About sixty farmers attended the meeting altogether and enjoyed the lecture very much.

Hartney

On the 20th about 150 farmers gathered at Hartney to listen to an able discourse, illustrated by lantern views, delivered by R. J. Avison. Great interest was taken in all the proceedings. W. Robson, president of the Association, took the chair for the evening. Much of the success of this gathering was due to the efforts of W. J. Jasper. Other prominent farmers present were: W. MacDonald, J. Duthie, Geo. Morrison, R. Jackson, J. Aikenhead, H. Galbraith and J. J. McBurney.

MEETINGS YET TO BE HELD

Whitewater	Nov. 28
Boissevain	Nov. 29
Ninga	Dec. 2
Killarney	Dec. 3
Holmfild	Dec. 5
Cartwright	Dec. 6
Mather	Dec. 8
Clearwater	Dec. 9
Crystal City	Dec. 10
Pilot Mound	Dec. 11
Snowflake	Dec. 12
Manitou	Dec. 13
Darlingford	Dec. 15
Thornhill	Dec. 16
Morden	Dec. 17
Plum Coulee	Dec. 18
Morris	Dec. 19
Emerson	Dec. 20

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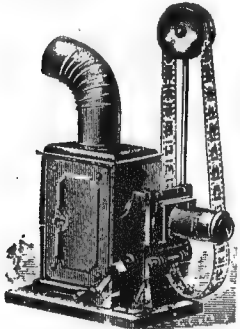
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MANITOBA DIRECTORS MEET

An important meeting of the board of directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association took place in the office of the Association on November 10 and 13. All the directors were present and several important matters were discussed.

The secretary reported that he had had 1,000 copies of the draft Hail Insurance Bill printed and had mailed a copy, together with a circular letter of explanation, to each of the branches.

The committee to investigate short weight in coal shipments reported progress, and requested each member of the board to report any instance of short weight in coal shipments that comes to his notice. If any of our branches or individual members know of any instance of shortage of weight in coal shipments we would like them to report same to the Association office so that action can be taken in this matter.

The resolutions passed by the Canadian Council of Agriculture at its recent meeting in Regina were read to the board and were fully discussed. A resolution was passed unanimously approving of them. R. C. Henders, J. S. Wood and R. McKenzie were appointed delegates of the Manitoba Association to proceed to Ottawa, together with delegates from Saskatchewan and Alberta, to present the resolutions above referred to to the government.

The Convention

The date of the next annual convention was fixed for January 7, 8 and 9, 1914, to be held in Brandon.

The vice-president, J. S. Wood, was appointed to prepare and present the directors' report at the convention.

A. D. McConnell, Hamiota; J. R. Dutton, Gilbert Plains; and J. L. Brown, Pilot Mound, were appointed to act as a resolution committee to prepare the resolutions sent in by the different branches and present them to the convention. This committee should meet in Brandon the day previous to the opening of the convention.

R. C. Henders and J. S. Wood were appointed a committee to draw up a message of condolence to be forwarded to the secretary, R. McKenzie, in his recent bereavement in the loss of his wife.

Mr. Henders, Mr. McArthur and Mr. English were appointed a committee to interview the railway in regard to their conductors signing bills of lading at points where there are no agents.

The Program

The following is a draft outline of the program for the coming convention:—The morning session of the first day will be taken up with the work of the credential committee, opening of the convention and address of welcome and the president's address. At the afternoon session the directors' report will be presented by Mr. Wood. The secretary-treasurer, R. McKenzie, will also report. The auditor's report will be received, as will also the reports of committees from last convention, viz., the power and light committee. The first report of the resolution committee will also be received. The evening session will be taken up with addresses on co-operation and political equality. The speakers on these subjects are being arranged for.

A notice of motion to amend the constitution in regard to the election of directors will be taken up at the morning session of the second day, after which the election of president and vice-president will take place.

The directors will be nominated at the afternoon session, and a paper by D. S. McLeod, Goodlands, on "What can this convention do to increase the efficiency of our Association?" Discussion will be led by Mr. Alex. Sutherland, Cypress River. After which the election of directors will take place.

Arrangements are being made for an address by the principal of Brandon College for the evening session.

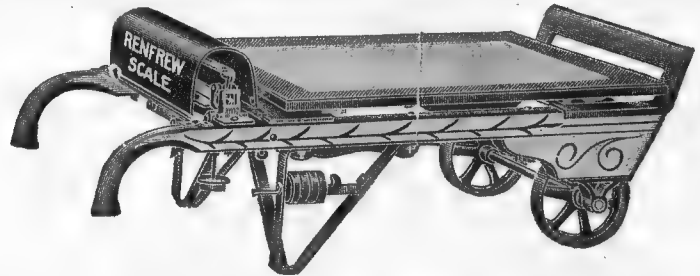
The resolutions of the Canadian Council of Agriculture will be discussed at the morning session of the third day, as will also the draft Inter-Municipal Hail Insurance Bill.

The resolution committee will complete its work and the editor of The Guide will report, as will also an officer of the Grain Growers' Grain Company.

President Henders and Secretary McKenzie were appointed to arrange for speakers and elaborate on the program as it now stands.

Men are always stronger than money, because men are voters.—The Bishop of Birmingham.

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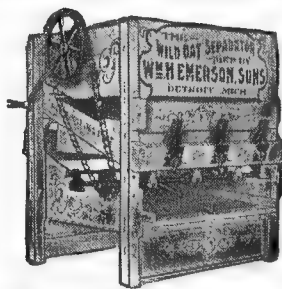
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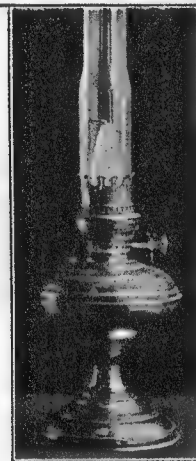
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A BILLION-DOLLAR BALL

A billion-dollar ball—that is the latest distinction of the largest passenger steamer afloat. Probably the most remarkable "revelry by night" ever held upon the high seas was that which crowned a recent voyage of the Emperor, monarch of the deep. About five hundred Americans, dancers and spectators, crowded the ship's ballroom one night recently for the final festivity before the arrival in New York. And the fortunes of this half thousand of persons have been estimated as reaching the enormous total of \$1,000,000,000.

For look who travelled on the Emperor: Put Judge Elbert H. Gary and Mrs. Gary first. Judge Gary alone, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation, has a personal fortune estimated at \$50,000,000. He has an interest in banks, railroads and industrial corporations, the aggregate capitalization of which is up in the billions.

Then we have Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney and their pretty young daughter, Miss Flora. Mr. Whitney is understood to have inherited no less than \$40,000,000 from his father. One of his fellow-passengers was the broker, B. M. Baruch, widely known on the street as "Barney," who is believed to have taken some \$20,000,000 out of the stock market. Also on the passenger list were Louis C. Tiffany, of the celebrated jewelry establishment, whose father's estate was estimated at \$30,000,000. The major part went to Louis. Charles T. Crocker, the grandson of a California '49er, has been credited with a fortune of \$20,000,000, including what his wife brought him. Nor was all the money represented at the billion-dollar ball in the hands of men. For was not Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont present, whose husband is supposed to have left her \$5,000,000? And Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt was on the ship, and Miss Laura A. Braun, of Chicago, who admitted that she was at least \$200,000 richer than when she went abroad. She played baccarat successfully at Enghien, the resort near Paris.

Dancing began at 9 o'clock. Through Mrs. Degemhardt, the social director of the Emperor, the Hamburg-American Company offered five beautiful prizes, one to the best dancer of the tango; two to the two couples who one-stepped most gracefully and two to the two best pairs of waltzers. The judges were Mrs. Degemhardt and Maurice, the professional tango dancer, and his wife.

For about an hour there was general dancing on a floor as smooth as glass and to inspiring music. No party in the most exclusive Fifth Avenue residence in New York could show more wonderful costumes or a more extraordinary display of costly jewelry. Many of the women wore for the first time the frocks which they had just purchased in Paris for the coming season. There was no informality, no sketchiness of costume, because the dance was on shipboard.

And here's a fashion tip from the highest circles: According to an observant eye-witness, everyone of the wealthy and beautiful women present wore a slit skirt!—Toronto Globe.

AGE LIMIT



The Soldier—Yes, sir, I have stood unmoved while shells were bursting around me. Could you?

The Actor—That would depend largely upon the age of the eggs!

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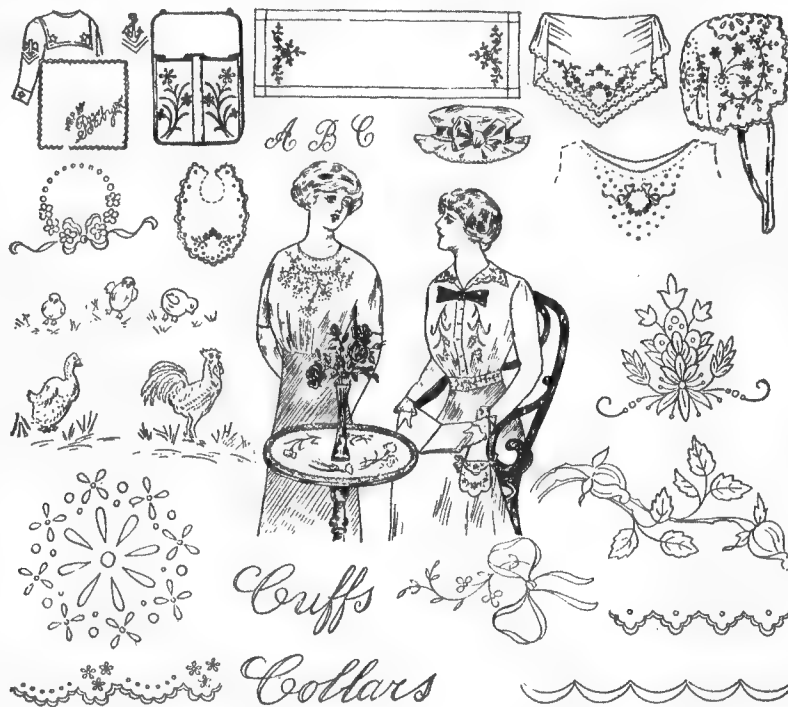
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This Set consists of the following Patterns:

1. Shirt Waist.
2. Bib.
3. Two Wreaths.
4. Two Stars.
5. Two Anchors.
6. Two Corners, etc.
7. 2 1/2 yds. Scallop (1 in. w. x 1/2 d)
8. 1 1/2 yds. Scallop (1/2 x 1/4).
9. 2 Bow Knots and Sprays.
10. Two Butterflies.
11. Two Motifs for Shirtwaists, etc.
12. Two Medallions.
13. Two Motifs for Sideboard or Scarfs.
14. 2 1/2 yds. Scallop (1 1/4 x 1/2).
15. Two Eagle Emblems.
16. Border with Scallop (1 yard).
17. Infant's Cap.
18. 2 Motifs for Shirtwaist.
19. Word "Baby"
20. Front for Night-Gown or Chemise.
21. Handbag.
22. Two Wheat Sprays.
23. 2 Ends for Sash or Jabot.
24. Two Stars. Emblems.
25. Motif for Belt.
26. Two Small Motifs.
27. Night-Gown with Neckline.
28. Motif for Belt.
29. Two yards of (Scallops with Dots).
30. Collar.
31. Script Alphabet.
32. Small Nursery Design.
33. Two Medallions.
34. Baskets with Violets.
35. Flower Motif.
36. Eight Small Sprays or Daisies.
37. Two Medallions (4 in. wide).
38. Fancy Scallop with Dots (1 in. x 1/2 in.).
39. Shirt Waist Front.
40. Nursery Design.
41. Design for Cushion.
42. Poppies.
43. Forget-Me-Nots.
44. Rose.
45. Wild Rose.
46. Bachelor Buttons.
47. 22 in. Circular Scallop.
48. 18 in. Circular Scallop.
49. Carnations.
50. Words, Collars and Cuffs.

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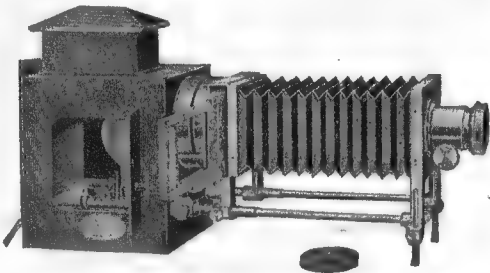
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If this flour bakes into bread high in quality and large in quantity we keep the whole shipment of wheat and grind it. Otherwise we sell it.

More bread and better bread from this flour is a certainty!

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NO NEED TO PUT YOUR HANDS IN THE WATER
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 Return this Coupon and \$1.50 to THE DOMINION UTILITIES MFG. CO. Ltd., 482½ Main St., Winnipeg, and we will send you a sample I.X.L. Vacuum Washer, all charges prepaid. Agents Wanted.



Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

NEWS OF THE WEEK

I should like to repeat, for the benefit of those who were too busy to read the papers early in the fall, that I would be very glad to publish reports of the work of Women Grain Growers', Homemakers' or Home Economics' meetings if the secretaries will take the trouble to send them to me. Especially would I like to have the reports of any unusually interesting meetings or an account of any new branch of work these clubs are taking up.

We want the pages of The Guide to be an inspiration to every organization that has been formed for the uplift of women in any part of the West, and our readers to feel free to use it for the furthering of any of these societies.

I am glad that so many warm hearts have been touched by the appeals for assistance I have printed lately. While I would much rather reform economic conditions, so that people would not need to be poor and require financial assistance, some of the cases that have come before The Guide in the last month have been too urgent to permit of delay.

In answer to our reader who would like the address of the Woman's Home Companion, I am printing it below. I might mention that if our correspondent is interested in the topics of the day, she will find the Delineator a much more progressive magazine. The address of the Companion is, The Crowell Publishing Company, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York. Canadian subscription price \$2.00 per year.

The address of the Delineator is, The Butterick Publishing Company, Spring and McDougall Streets, New York. The subscription price is the same as for the Companion.

I am printing below the recipe Helen wanted for steeped flaxseed. It is the same flaxseed as is grown here.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

TO MAKE CHILD-BIRTH EASY

To make child-birth easy and to insure the health of both parties concerned, take a couple of tablespoons of flaxseed, better unground, well steeped in warm water and flavored with either salt or sugar, every day for the final three months before confinement. It is easy to take and very beneficial, oiling and nourishing the muscles and making it startlingly easy. This is a very, very old recipe and there is none better, but help must be at instant hand as there is no labor of any account.

WOLF WILLOW.

HAVE HAD SICKNESS

Dear Miss Beynon:—I would be very much obliged to your Sunshine Guild if you could possibly help me secure any underclothes and any footwear for winter. We are having very straightened circumstances this summer, I having got blood-poisoning in my ankle, which left a hole with a running sore. We tried to hire a woman to look after me so my husband could go and work out to meet the expenses which occurred, but failed, so he has had to stay home and do all the work and we are in this predicament at present. The expense of a doctor means \$17.00 a trip, so it's really costly to be sick here. We have three children, the oldest a boy, six years, a girl, sixteen months, and one baby boy, one month old, but sick since birth through my trouble this summer. Dear Miss Beynon, I could cut and fix anything that would be big or too long and would only be too glad to do it.

JOCK'S WIFE.

A PIONEER

Dear Miss Beynon:—May I come in your circle for a little chat? I see so many women giving their ideas and find so many helpful hints in your pages, which come in pretty handy out here on the prairie.

We have lived out here over six years now. We were the first homesteaders here, our nearest neighbor being eight miles from us and I tell you it was pretty lonesome at times. We had a poor crop this year and my garden was a total failure.

I see so many letters from women telling about their troubles and hard work and feel sorry for those that are

not happy, for it must be hard to live like that.

I think if some of them would have more faith in our dear Lord, they would get along better.

I have been married eight years and we are still lovers, which makes our home so happy. We have four children.

Will you please send me the two little booklets, "How to Teach the Truth to Children," and "Maternity."

Can any of the members tell me how to take the rust out of a white dress?

Well, this is longer than I intended to write when I got started, but if you have not got room for it, just throw it into the W.P.B. Wishing you success in the good you are doing, I will sign myself

A LOVER YET.

A good way to take rust out of a white dress is to wet the spot with lemon juice, cover with salt and expose to bright sunlight.

F.M.B.

HAILED OUT TWO YEARS SUCCESSIVELY

Dear Miss Beynon:—Although we have taken The Guide for several years, I have never written you before, and am half ashamed to write now as I am only asking for help.

We live on a homestead and had the misfortune to be completely haled out in 1911 and 1912, and no insurance. Then there has been three years' seed grain to buy. This year our crop is fairly good, but we have so many bills to meet there will be no money left for clothing.

I have six children, my eldest girl is fifteen, tall for her age, but is never well for long together. If no one has accepted "Anxious" kind offer, I should be very grateful for some of the clothing.

Wishing you every success in your good work.

GREY MOTHER.

As I said last week, "Anxious" received about twenty letters and then wrote asking me not to forward any more.

F.M.B.

HER NEED IS A WARM SHAWL AND BOOTS

Dear Miss Beynon:—I am writing to ask you if any of the members have got a cloth shawl or a pair of felt boots, size 4, or anything warm for an old lady. I enjoy your talks more than anything else I read and I learn a great deal from The Guide in general. Wishing you every good wish and much success, I remain,

IRISH NORA.

P.S.—I will pay all charges if anyone can oblige.

OATMEAL COOKIES

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have not written before, but I take a great interest in the Sunshine page and the Country Homemakers.

I have a very good recipe for oatmeal cookies which someone may like. 3 cups flour, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup butter, 3 cups oatmeal, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon cream of tartar, sweet milk enough to mix. Are very nice with dates between too.

I will close now, wishing you success in your good work. Will sign myself

BELL.

Sorry to have to change your pen name, but we already have one Prairie Bell.

F. M. B.

Old Fashioned Indian Pudding

Bring two quarts of milk to the scalding point, adding a pinch of salt, then gradually sift into this one and a half cupfuls of yellow corn meal and a tablespoonful of ground ginger. Let this stand for twenty minutes, then stir in a cupful of molasses, a heaping tablespoonful of butter and last of all two well beaten eggs. Pour into a deep earthenware dish and bake for two hours. Serve with powdered maple sugar and cream, or with hard sauce flavored with nutmeg.

The whole of our national life would be richer and purer and fuller if women could take a direct part in politics.—The Bishop of Lichfield.

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

SANTA'S ADDRESS

DEAR MISS BEYNON:—WILL YOU PLEASE TELL ME WHERE DEAR OLD SANTA CLAUS IS NOW? I AM ANXIOUS TO KNOW. I AM SIX YEARS OLD. PLEASE TELL ME SOON. WITH LOVE,
A SANTA SEEKER.

Your letter came at a lucky moment for Santa Claus arrived at the Eaton store last Saturday by way of the Walker theatre, but I suppose I had better begin at the beginning and tell you about it.

Well, then, the excitement began bright and early in the morning when the owners of little curly pates and straight pates and black and brown and yellow pates lifted themselves off the pillow, looked at the window and saw that it was light and, without waiting to be called even once, scampered out of bed and scrambled into clothes.

The city was so full of good children that morning that the Bogey Man was right out of a job. He has never been as idle in his life, except on the day before Christmas, so he sauntered off down town himself to see the fun.

Well, as I was saying, the whole cityful of children was up and dressed and scrubbed shining clean by eight o'clock, when they dragged their fathers and mothers and brothers and sisters forth to see Santa Claus.

All along the street where he was expected to arrive, they were six deep and every minute they set up a wild shout of "Here he comes" and at last, sure enough, he did come, all red coat and white fur and smiles. At that all those hundreds of children went clean out of their heads and they dashed across the street under the very feet of delivery horses and straight in front of street cars, without getting hurt, but it is probable that Old Christmas sent a special guard of angels to be on duty on Portage Avenue that morning.

Then Santa and the reindeer and the children repaired to the theatre where they were met by a number of the children from Storyland. Little Red Riding Hood was there and Silverlocks and others that you have heard about ever since you were the knee-height of a grasshopper.

What a morning that was with Santa Claus giving away presents and the children tumbling forth exclamations and questions and Christmas wishes until, if Santa had been anybody else than Santa, he would have gone clean crazy.

Now, as to his address, when I asked it and told him what I wanted it for, he said, "Tell the little girl to write to me at the North Pole and give the letter to daddy to post, so that it will be sure not to get lost on the way."

DIXIE PATTON.

WILLIAM AND THE CANARY

There was once a king who lived far across the seas. He was very sick and the royal doctor gave up all hopes of his recovery. But the king loved his life too well to let it die without trying to help it, so he sent to another country for a noted physician. After examining him the physician said there was only one thing that would cure him and that was an old woman who lived in the land of Nobody Knows Where.

Now the king had three sons and he loved them all very much. There were Charles, Edward and William. They were fine, strong young men.

When the king heard of the cure he resolved to send his own son Charles to look for the old woman.

So Charles started on the journey to the land of Nobody Knows Where. He had a lunch and a stick or cane. He climbed mountains and descended valleys. Soon he came to a place where three roads met. Not knowing which one to take he meditated upon it. He soon thought of a plan. Closing his eyes, he threw his cap in the air and then, opening his eyes, took the road nearest the cap. After he had followed it a short time he came to an inn. Here there were many young men drinking and making merry. Charles stopped here and soon was as bad as the rest. He stayed till he had squandered all of his money and then the landlord would not let him go.

When one or two years had passed and Charles did not return, the king began to think he was lost. One day, Edward, his second son, started to go and look for the old lady.

He started the same way Charles had gone and soon came to the place where the three roads met. Like Charles, he threw up his cap and it fell near the same road as Charles' had fallen before his. He followed the road and came to the inn. When he got there Charles and his companions called for him to enter. So he went in and had a merry time and soon forgot about his father and the old lady.

As time went on and neither Charles nor Edward returned, the king gave up all hope. William begged to go, but his father loved his youngest son too much to let him go. Finally, however, he consented and William started out.

Like his brothers had done, he threw up his cap also when he came to the place where the three roads met. His cap landed near the same place as Charles' and Edward's had done. When he got to the inn, his brothers called for him to come and pay their debts. But William told them he was looking for a cure to save his father's life and would not stop. Pretty soon he met a wolf. The wolf asked him what he was looking for and where he was going. On hearing the story he said he would take William to the old lady's place if he would get on his back. William mounted his back and the wolf started. The wolf ran very fast and soon they had gone many miles. When they arrived at the old lady's house they saw an old tumble-down shack, with a yard full of flowers and an old bent form stooping over them. On hearing William's footsteps near she looked up and saw a strong young man. What William saw was a happy countenance full of smiles. She took him into the shack and he told his story. After hearing it she looked very thoughtful and meditative. She told him of a canary, which was many miles away. If he could get this to his father it would cure him.

William went away with a sad face, for he had thought he was ready to go home when he had seen the old lady. The wolf met him and told him to get on his back and he would take him. William got on the wolf's back and away they went. Soon they came to a large forest where there were every kind of trees and songsters. William got off the wolf's back and went to a canary which sat perched on a limb of an elm tree. William went up and got it. It was very quiet with him.

He started for home and when he came to the inn he paid his brothers' debts and they all proceeded together. When they came to a small river, the brothers thought of a cruel plan. They persuaded William to let them carry the canary. Then, all at once, they rushed upon William and pushed him into the water. They went away, leaving William to drown.

However, William did not drown. He caught hold of some reeds which were growing beside the creek and climbed out. When he neared his home he heard the people talking of a canary at the king's palace which was so wild that nobody could do anything with it. William went to the castle and as soon as the canary saw him it became perfectly quiet all in a minute.

The king got well and as soon as he learned what his eldest sons had done, you may be sure he gave them what they deserved, and William got what he deserved, too.

MILDRED WRIGHT.

Age 14.

WOULD BE TOO LATE

Little Ross, aged seven, had been around the corner inspecting the fire-station. He came home to tell his mother of what he had seen there. He said, "And, mama, even if they are just in the middle of sweeping the floor, they drop the broom and rush off to the fire; and even in the night-time when they are in bed, if the bell rings they jump up and dress and go to the fire—'cause if they didn't do that, when they got there the fire would be all out."

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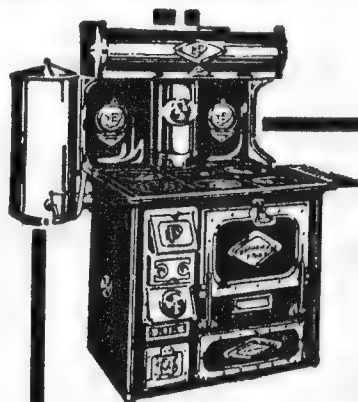
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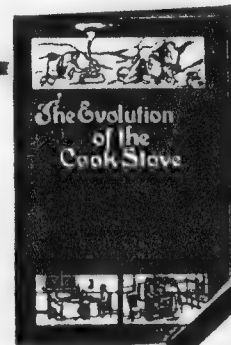
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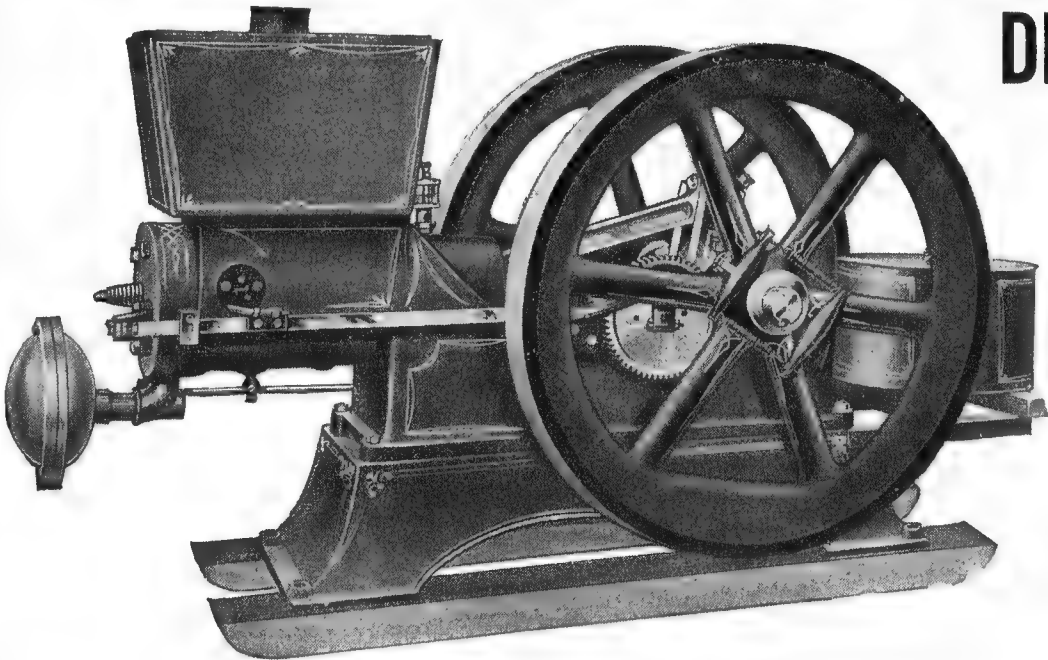
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WINNIPEG CANADA

Manufacturers and Grain Growers

By Edward Porritt in the Manchester Guardian

It is taken for granted that the Borden Government will revise the tariff in the Parliamentary session of 1913-14, and accordingly public notice has been served on the Government by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association of the nature of the changes that will be acceptable to them. What the Association desires was set forth in some detail by the president, Mr. R. S. Gourlay, at the annual convention at Halifax, Nova Scotia, which was held in the third week of September. Mr. Gourlay then maintained that the tariff of 1907—the last of the Fielding tariffs—needs revision, “and needs it badly.”

“The woolen schedule,” he said, “is not what it should be, otherwise an industry that should be indigenous to an agricultural country like Canada would not have languished as it has done. Neither is the iron and steel schedule satisfactory. As at present constituted, it is to some extent encouraging the establishment of what might be called ‘secondary industries,’ but it is far from adequate in the protection it affords to certain of the more basic branches of the iron and steel trade, where the investment in plant must necessarily be heavy. I cite only these two cases to support my contention that the tariff needs revision, and needs it badly.”

Since 1910 the grain growers of the West in their local and provincial organizations have been demanding lower duties all through the schedules of the general tariff, and also an immediate and uniform decrease in the duties on all British imports, making these duties under the British preference one-half the rates in the general tariff. Mr. Gourlay defined the attitude of the Association towards all these demands in unequivocal language.

“It should,” he said, “be made clear and emphatic that we are unalterably opposed to any general lowering of the tariff on goods of a class or kind made or produced in Canada. We will stand firmly by the principle we enunciated in this city eleven years ago—namely, that our

tariff should be so framed and consistently maintained as to transfer to the workshops of the Dominion the manufacture of many of the goods we now import from other countries.”

The Grain Growers' Associations of the prairie provinces and the Granges of Ontario had urged lower rates all through the general tariff for three years before the United States tariff was reduced in the extra session of Congress of 1913. These organizations are now pointing out that since 1879 Canadian tariffs always moved up in sympathy with new and higher tariffs enacted at Washington, and that consequently there ought to be a lowering all round of the Dominion tariff at the present juncture. Mr. Gourlay's counsel to the Manufacturers' Association—counsel that it assuredly will follow—is that it “stand pat.”

“We do not ask,” he said, “nor do we want higher duties all along the line. I am aware that such desires are attributed to us, and will probably continue to be, despite anything we may profess to the contrary. If it will serve any useful purpose let me here and now place our Association on record once more as being satisfied with the present general level of our tariff, subject to the adjustment of certain defects such as those I have mentioned. . . . Rather than hasten to follow the example of the United States it would seem to be the part of wisdom for Canada to wait and profit by the experience of her neighbor. A tariff that has stood us in good stead for so many years should not be lightly abandoned for one whose advantage to the country, to say the least, is problematical, especially when we shall be able to judge of it much more intelligently after the lapse of a few years more.”

As the Canadian Manufacturers' Association had opposed the Reciprocity Agreement of 1911 and thrown its influence against the Laurier Government in the general election of that year, Mr. Gourlay, as president of the Association, could not ignore the advantages which are to accrue to grain growers, ranchers

and farmers in the Dominion from the Underwood-Simmons tariff recently enacted at Washington. He did not question the value of these advantages to Canada, and to Canadian farmers in particular; but he insisted that the Dominion made no mistake when it rejected the Reciprocity Agreement at the general election two years ago. He pointed out that for the proposed concessions of 1911 Canada would have had to make concessions to the United States, while by the Underwood-Simmons bill the Dominion secured many valuable trade advantages “without any embarrassing considerations.” “The judgment of those Canadians who opposed reciprocity on the ground that sooner or later we would have the wider market as a result of United States tariff conditions,” added Mr. Gourlay, “is thus vindicated. On the other hand, I am sure that the prospect of an early enjoyment of these privileges (freer trade with the United States) will assuage the disappointment of those Canadians who gave reciprocity their support.”

The grain growers' movement was the most disturbing and most embarrassing agitation that confronted the Laurier Government. It was this movement alone that impelled Sir Wilfrid Laurier to give heed to the reciprocity proposals of Mr. Taft. It was an embarrassing movement for the government long before there was any ground for expecting large and general reductions in the United States tariff. Now that these reductions have been

made, now that Protection in the United States has begun to recede from its high-water mark, the grain growers' tariff agitation is becoming quite as embarrassing to the Borden Government as it was for Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his Cabinet from the tariff revision of 1907 to the general election of 1911, and the Manufacturers' Association will do its best, as it did at the revisions of the tariff by the Liberal Government in 1897 and 1907, when the tariff question is reopened at Ottawa to persuade the Borden Government to adopt its stand-pat policy, and pay no heed to the vigorous and persistent demands of the grain growers that the general tariff be uniformly reduced and a beginning made in the process of wiping out all duties on manufactured goods imported from Great Britain.

THE PASSING OF THE HORSE

A letter in the New York Times tells of a stenographer whose eyes gave out and who turned to the farm for a livelihood.

“I had eight hundred dollars,” he says, “but was possessed of a good strong wife, who did all the heavy work, such as plowing, planting, splitting wood, etc. A wife is an absolute necessity—on the farm. I am a Southerner by birth,” he adds, “and am therefore naturally ambitious.”

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ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854


NOTICE OF QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Seven per cent. (7%) per annum upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the three months ending the 30th November, 1913, and that the same will be payable at its Head Office and Branches on and after Monday, 1st December, 1913. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November, 1913, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

JAMES MASON,
General Manager

Toronto, October 23rd, 1913.]



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St. Louis is the largest fur market in America and the biggest buyers in the world gather here. F. C. Taylor & Co. is the largest house in St. Louis, receiving more furs from trappers than any other house in the world and our enormous collections are always sold at top prices, which enables us to pay you more.

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SASKATCHEWAN CROP VALUES

Regina, Sask., Nov. 23.—According to the final estimate of the department of agriculture, the value of the grain harvest of Saskatchewan for the season of 1913 will be no less than \$110,208,013.81, of which \$70,792,725 is represented by the wheat crop alone, \$25,348,400.28 by oats, \$2,412,608 by barley, and \$11,654,280 by flax. The total production of all grains is estimated to have been 243,513,384 bushels, of which 112,369,405 is wheat, 110,210,436 oats, 9,279,263 barley, and 11,654,280 flax. The wheat crop of 1912 was 107,167,700 bushels, the oat crop 107,619,948, the barley crop 8,319,584 bushels, and the flax crop 14,171,214 bushels.

One of the most interesting sections of the report deals with the question of farm land values, which have shown a marked advance in price since the beginning of the wave of settlement and the period of rapid development, which has converted Saskatchewan into one of the most important grain growing areas in the world. For the whole province the values of good, unimproved farm lands ranged from \$12 to \$19. An increase took place in 1910, and in 1911 the values ranged from \$15 to \$23.

Stringency Responsible

This year the value of unimproved lands range from \$16.75 per acre to \$22.16. The very slight decline can be traced to the prevailing stringency in the money market, and it may be anticipated that with the return of easier conditions there will be another marked upward rise. The value of improved lands was from \$16 to \$24 in 1909 and reached the highest figure yet known in 1911, when \$23.95 to \$30 were the range of values. This year from \$22.98 to \$29.84 represent the general range of values.

There has been a notable increase, also in the rate of wages paid for farm help, both for male help upon the land and domestic labor. In 1901 the yearly wage for farm hands ranged from \$250 to \$278 with board. In 1912, when there was a serious labor scarcity, farmers were paying from \$278 to \$350 a year for hired men. There was a slight falling off this season when the cost of labor hired by the year has ranged from \$272 to \$340.

Monthly Wage Higher

Laborers working by the month, however, farmers paid at a higher rate this year than ever in the past, the rate being from \$32 to \$41 as compared with from \$25 to \$30 in 1907 and \$31 to \$45 last year. Servant girls were paid from \$14 to \$20 this year as compared with from \$10 to \$15 in 1907. In the south eastern and south central districts the highest wages are to be obtained. From \$300 to \$360 a year is paid in the south eastern section, \$360 being the highest figure quoted in the table. From \$37 to \$45 has been paid in the south central for laborers working by the month, while in this district from \$17 to \$22 has been paid for domestic help.

CLYDESDALE FUTURITY STAKE

The Canadian Industrial Exhibition association have decided to offer a futurity for Clydesdale colts and fillies at

their next annual exhibition, to be held in Winnipeg in 1914. The association will add to the entry fees received for the same \$100 for colts and \$100 for fillies, for foals of 1913; the same to be recorded in the Canadian National Live Stock Records. The entry fee will be \$5.00, payable \$1.00 on January 1, 1914, when entries close; \$2.00 April 1, and \$2.00 at the close of entries for the next summer's fair. The right to substitute will be granted those who desire to make it, when the second payment falls due. It is expected that this will form a most attractive stake for owners of Clydesdale colts and is an inducement to them to winter their colts in the best possible condition.

THE CHURCH'S DUTY

(By Right Hon. David Lloyd George)

The function of the Church is not to urge or advocate any specific measure in regard to social reform. Her duty is to create an atmosphere in which the leaders of this country in the legislature and in the municipalities may find encouragement to engage in reforming the dire evils which exist.

First, the church must rouse the national conscience to the existence of these evils, and afterward to a sense of the nation's responsibility for dealing with them.

Second, the church must inculcate the necessary spirit of self-sacrifice without which it is impossible for a gigantic problem of this kind to be dealt with.

Third, the church must insist on the truth being told about these social wrongs. The church ought to be like a limelight turned on the slumlands, to shame those in authority into doing something.

In cottages reeking with tuberculosis, dark, damp, wretched, dismal abodes, are men and women who neglect their church because she neglects them. No speedier way of reviving the wavering faith of the masses could be found than for the religious bodies to show that they are alive to the social evils which surround us.

It is not for the church to draft Housing Acts, nor to enter into a political propaganda, nor to support one particular measure or another; but let her hunt out evil conditions, expose them, drag them into the light of day, and, when they come to be dealt with, let her (as the church did of old) hand them over to the secular arm.

The church cannot stand by and, with folded arms and protesting air, exclaim, "Am I my brother's keeper?"—The Outlook.

BREAKING IT GENTLY

Jones was always soft hearted. This is what he wrote:

"Dear Mrs. Smith: Your husband cannot come home to-day because his bathing suit was washed away.

"P.S.—Poor Smith was inside the suit."

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, November 22, 1913)

Wheat—Has held very steady practically all the week and the general undertone strong, especially the November, which closed $\frac{1}{2}$ higher than last Saturday, while December closed $\frac{1}{2}$ lower. This, of course, means that all wheat now in store Fort William or Port Arthur is commanding about $\frac{1}{2}$ premium over the December, which is very encouraging to the holder. Exporters at the outlet were bidding steadily for our November option, coupled with a very good demand, brought about this widening of spreads. Later in the week the cash demand grew poorer, with the advance in freight rates, also very few boats were loading at the lake front. Argentine reports, which we received, were very disappointing, especially in the south. These reports were at one time exaggerated to some extent, but nevertheless great damage has been done. At one time these bad reports on Argentine crop conditions influenced our market and "shorts" covered quickly, but later eased off a trifle. Prices should hold steady at this level until the end of the month unless some unlooked for factor comes into the market. 1st, 2nd and 3rd in store selling for 83, 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 81.

Oats—Held steady, closing $\frac{1}{2}$ up for November and December and $\frac{1}{2}$ down for May. Cash demand only fair.

Barley—Better enquired for latter part of the week and prices up about $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for No. 3 C.W. in consequence. Demand for lower grades not very good.

Flax—Has had a few breaks and gains during the past week, but easily holding its own at the present level. Receipts still continue to arrive freely for this grain. Closing prices for 1 N.W., 2 C.W.—114 $\frac{1}{2}$, 112 $\frac{1}{2}$.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	Nov.	Dec.	May	July
November 18.....	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	83	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	90
November 19.....	85	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
November 20.....	85	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
November 21.....	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	83	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
November 22.....	85	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	89	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
November 24.....	85	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	89	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats—				
November 18.....	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	
November 19.....	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	
November 20.....	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	
November 21.....	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	
November 22.....	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	
November 24.....	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Flax—				
November 18.....	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	113	121	
November 19.....	114	113	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	
November 20.....	115	115	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	
November 21.....	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	
November 22.....	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114	122	
November 24.....	115	115	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, Nov. 22)

No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car to arrive.....	80.86 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car.....	85 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, dockage.....	85 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, soft.....	83 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, dockage.....	84 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, barley.....	80
No. 3 wheat, 1 car.....	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 3 wheat, 1 car.....	80
Rejected wheat, 1 car, bin burnt.....	76
Sample grade wheat, 1 car.....	79
Screenings, 1 car.....	7.75
No grade wheat, 1 car.....	76
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car, choice.....	85 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car.....	82
No. 4 white oats, 10 cars.....	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 3 oats, 3 cars.....	35
No. 3 white oats, 2 cars, run.....	37
No. 3 white oats, 2 cars.....	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
No grade oats, 1 car.....	35
No. 4 white oats, 2 cars.....	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sample oats, 1 car.....	36
No. 2 rye, 2 cars.....	53 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 2 rye, 1 car, oats.....	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sample barley, 3 cars.....	57
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars.....	57
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars.....	48
No. 4 barley, 1 car.....	59
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car.....	55
Sample barley, 1 car.....	44
No grade barley, 1 car.....	51
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car.....	52
No. 4 barley, 1 car.....	57
No grade barley, 1 car.....	48
No. 1 flax, 3 cars.....	1.35
No. 1 flax, 3,000 bu., to arrive.....	1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, Nov. 21, 1913.—	1913	1912
Wheat		
1 Hard.....	204,365.10	44,053.50
1 Nor.....	5,456,399.10	859,235.10
2 Nor.....	2,995,815.35	3,210,259.40
3 Nor.....	862,674.20	2,172,054.20
No. 4.....	236,348.00	525,521.10
Others.....	1,990,807.08	173,386.30
This week.....	11,746,469.23	
Last week.....	13,084,142.23	
Decrease.....	1,337,673.00	
Oats		
1 C.W.....	19,634.15	17,117.13
2 C.W.....	2,879,516.05	1,370,605.05
3 C.W.....	886,084.14	222,678.26
Ex 1 Fd.....	102,088.17	213,075.22
Others.....	549,469.20	322,674.23
This week.....	4,437,393.04	
Last week.....	3,953,949.22	
Increase.....	484,343.16	
Barley		
1 C.W.....	1,514,117.39	2,350,188.16
2 C.W.....	561,340.05	124,774.32
3 C.W.....	279,413.21	53,665.38
Feed.....	59,749.05	41,433.16
Others.....	34,734.25	
This week.....	2,449,355.02	
Last week.....	2,218,477.37	
Increase.....	230,877.13	
Last year's total.....	969,422.32	
Flax		
1 N.W.C.....	2,350,188.16	
2 C.W.....	124,774.32	
3 C.W.....	53,665.38	
Others.....	41,433.16	
This week.....	2,470,061.46	
Last week.....	2,281,647.32	
Increase.....	188,414.14	
Last year's total.....	1,263,865.16	

SHIPMENTS

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1913 (lake)	8,582,942	2,114,326	218,592	828,375
(rail)	81,432	25,015	3,383	
1912.....	4,870,165	1,399,091	554,482	462,235

GRAIN IN INTERIOR ELEVATORS

Winnipeg, Nov. 20, 1913.—	
Total grain in store, C.P.R. line, Nov. 17 16,940,000	
Total grain in store, C.N.R. line, Nov. 18 11,027,000	
Total grain in store, G.T.P. line, Nov. 15 1,814,551	
C.P.R. figures, 12,188,000 bushels wheat, 2,592,000 bushels oats, 1,206,000 bushels barley, and 864,000 bushels flax.	
C.N.R. figures, approximately, 8,601,060 bushels wheat, 1,323,240 bushels oats, 661,620 bushels barley, and 441,080 bushels flax.	
G.T.P. figures, 972,329 bushels wheat, 498,795 bushels oats, 293,436 bushels barley, and 49,991 bushels flax.	

Cash Prices in Store Fort William and Port Arthur from November 18 to November 24 inclusive

Date	WHEAT							OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			
	1°	2°	3°	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex1Fd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
Nov 18	84½	82½	81½	76½	..	..	..	34½	32	33½	32½	31	42	40	38	38	113½	111½	101½	..
19	85½	83½	82½	77½	..	..	..	34½	32½	33½	..	30½	42	40½	39½	38	113½	111½	101½	..
20	85	83	81½	77½	..	..	..	34½	32	33½	..	30½	43	41	39	38	114½	112½	102½	..
21	84½	83½	81½	..	..	..	..	34½	32	..	..	30½	43½	41½	39	38	114½	112½	102½	..
22	85	83½	81	76	..	..	..	34½	32	..	..	30½	43	41½	39	38	114½	112½	102½	..
24	85	83½	81½	76	..	..	..	34½	32	..	..	30½	43½	41½	39	38	115½	113½	103½	..

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Live Stock	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.....	85	85	80	Extra choice steers.....	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Fancy dairy.....	24c-25c	24c-25c	20c
No. 2 Nor.....	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	77	Choice butcher steers and heifers.....	6.00-6.25	6.00-6.35	5.75-6.00	No 1 dairy.....	22c-23c	22c-23c	20c
No. 3 Nor.....	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	5.75-6.00	5.75-6.00	5.25-5.50	Good round lots.....	20c-21c	20c-21c	24c
No. 4.....	76	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	71	Fair to good butcher steers and heifers.....	5.25-5.69	5.25-5.50	4.60-5.00	Eggs (per doz.)	30c-32c	28c	28c
No. 5.....	..	..	62	Best fat cows.....	5.25-5.50	5.25-5.50	4.75-5.00	Candled.....	30c-32c	28c	28c
No. 6.....	..	..	55	Medium cows.....	4.50-4.75	4.50-4.75	4.00-4.50	Potatoes			
Feed.....	..	..	51	Common cows.....	3.50-4.00	3.25-4.00	3.00-3.50	In sacks, per bushel.....	45c-50c	45c	35c
No. 2 C.W.....	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	Best bulls.....	4.00-4.50	4.25-4.50	3.75-4.00	Live Poultry			
Cash Oats				Com'n and medium bulls.....	3.50-4.00	3.50-4.00	3.00-3.50	Chickens.....	12c-13c	12c-13c	15c
No. 3.....	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	Choice veal calves.....	6.00-7.00	6.00-7.00	6.00-6.50	Fowl.....	8c-11c	8c-11c	10c
Cash Barley				Heavy calves.....	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	4.50-5.50	Ducks.....	12c-14c	12c-14c	14c
No. 3.....	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	Best milkers and springers (each).....	\$70-\$80	\$70-\$80	\$55-\$65	Geese.....	12c-13c	12c-13c	10c
Cash Flax				Com'n milkers and springers (each).....	\$45-\$60	\$45-\$60	\$35-\$45	Turkey.....	15c-17c	15c-17c	16c
No. 1 N.W.....	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	121	Hogs				Milk and Cream			
Wheat Futures				Choice hogs.....	7.75-8.00	\$8.00	\$8.00	Sweet cream (per lb. butter fat).....	33c	33c	35c
November.....	85	85	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	Heavy hogs.....	\$6.00	\$6.00	5.50-6.50	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter fat).....	28c	28c	30c
December.....	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	Stags.....	\$4.00	\$4.00	\$5.00	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.).....	\$2.10	\$2.10	\$2.10
May.....	89	89	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sheep and Lambs				Hay (per ton)			
July.....	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	Choice lambs.....	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	6.50-6.75	No. 1 Red Top.....	\$9-\$10	\$10-\$12	\$14-\$15
Oat Futures				Best killing sheep.....	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.50	4.50-5.00	No. 1 Upland.....	\$8-\$9	\$9-\$11	\$13-\$14
November.....	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	34 $\frac{1}{2}$					No. 1 Timothy.....	\$14	\$13-\$15	\$19-\$21
December.....	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	31								
May.....	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$								
Flax Futures											
November.....	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	121								
December.....	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	112								
May.....	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	117								

CALGARY LIVESTOCK

Calgary, Nov. 22, 1913.—Receipts of livestock at Calgary this week were as follows: Cattle 1,727; sheep 3,859; hogs 2,223, and horses 113.

There was not much change in the beef market this week, the top price being \$6.75 for prime butcher steers. Cows and heifers held about the same as last week. Feeders did not sell as readily as last week, but prices held about the same. Stockers were also a little slow. Hogs sold at \$7.50 and buyers will pay the same for the coming week. Sheep seemed to be a little stronger and in much better demand.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET

Liverpool, Nov. 22, 1913.—

Spots	Close	Prev. Close
Manitoba No. 1, per bushel.....	\$1.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$1.03 $\frac{1}{2}$
Manitoba No. 2, per bushel.....	1.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.02 $\frac{1}{2}$
Manitoba No. 3, per bushel.....	Exhausted	

Futures Steady

December, per bushel.....	1.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.04
March, per bushel.....	1.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.05 $\frac{1}{2}$
May, per bushel.....	1.05	1.05

Basis of exchange on which prices per bushel are based is 4.82 2-3.

—Winnipeg Free Press

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Chicago, Nov. 22.—Hog prices weakened today because of large arrivals. Cattle activity was confined to a few speculators. Most of the sheep and lambs were of the native sort and were readily disposed of.

Cattle—Receipts 600 head; slow; heaves, \$6.65 to \$9.60; Texas steers, \$6.50 to \$7.65; western, \$5.90 to \$7.80; stockers and feeders, \$4.80 to \$7.50; cows and heifers, \$3.25 to \$8.20; calves, \$6.50 to \$10.00.

Hogs—Receipts 16,000 head; weak, 5 to 10 cents

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12 GOOD REGISTERED DAIRY SHORT- horns due to freshen shortly. A large number of registered Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Yorkshires. Young grade cattle a specialty. Farm near station. J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man. 45tf

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ROBERTS BROS., VEGREVILLE.—LARGEST herd of Shorthorns in Western Canada.

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FOR SALE—PEDIGREED SHORTHORN bull. Four years old. W. C. Fraser, Hamiota, Man. 47-2

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

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WA-WA-DELL FARM OFFERS: SHEEP—Registered Leicesters, 20 mature rams, 30 big, lusty, ram lambs, 50 choice breeding ewes, 20 ewe lambs, 300 young grade ewes, 150 high grade ewe lambs, choice foundation stock. Large, prolific, bacon-type Berkshires—60 spring and summer farrowed pigs, bred from winners, pairs not akin. Milking Shorthorns—young bulls. Prices moderate. Can ship direct on any railroad. Every shipment must satisfy or return at my expense. Money refunded. A. J. Mackay, Macdonald, Man.

LARGE IMPROVED ENGLISH BERKS.—All ages. Sows bred and ready to breed. Young pigs, unrelated. Holsteins and Dairy Shorthorns. Wm. Gilbert, Birch Creek Dairy and Stock Farm, Minburn, Alta.

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES—SOME FINE July sows. Also a few January, either sex. Ready to ship March 1. Booking orders for spring. Enquiries invited. A. D. McDonald and Son, Napinka, Man. Phone 38. 48tf

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EGGS—THE SIMPSON PRODUCE COM-pany, Winnipeg, will pay cash for shipments of eggs, butter, etc. Special demand and premium prices for non-fertile eggs. Highest market prices at all times. Quick returns. 23tf

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2,000 BUSHELS MARQUIS WHEAT, 99% pure. Weighs 66 1/2 lbs. bushel. Grown on summerfallow. Free from noxious weeds. \$1.00 per bushel, F.O.B. Leask, Sask., sacks extra. Sample on request. Osborn Upper, Leask, Sask. 47-5

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2,000 BUSHELS MARQUIS WHEAT, 99% pure. Grown on summerfallow. Free from noxious weeds. \$1.00 per bushel, F.O.B. Leask, Sask., sacks extra. Sample on request. Osborn Upper, Leask, Sask. 47-5

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FOREST HOME FARM—CLYDE STAL-lions, one, two and three years. Mares and fillies. Shorthorn bulls and heifers. Yorkshire pigs, May farrow. Some splendid Oxford Down rams, shearlings and lambs. Stations, Carman and Roland. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O., Man. 31tf

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FOR SALE—REEVES 32 H.P. CROSS COM-pound plowing engine, extension drivers, \$2,500. Cockshutt plows, 10-bottom breaker, \$500. Above is ideal outfit for large farm or contract work. Reeves 40-63 separator, all attachments, \$800. Sell to one party, complete with tank, guaranteed good working order, \$3,500. Terms: Cash, stock, bankable paper or good security. Dissolution partnership cause sale. Also 1,600-acre finest wheat and stock farm in Saskatchewan, 1,150 acres broken, 200 acres more can be broken, balance pasture. Natural shelter, several springs, never freeze, river front, main road 1 mile, 2 houses, barns, granaries, workshop, etc. Will put in 800 acres crop for purchaser in spring. Price \$35.00 per acre, \$20.00 cash, balance mortgage, or accept good town property. Machinery and stock can be had at valuation. R. Paling and Sons, Brightley Farm, Lashburn. 47-2

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LLOYD GEORGE AND DUKE OF SUTHERLAND

The first enthusiasm for Lloyd George's land proposals is being followed by a wave of criticism of the Duke of Sutherland's offer to sell his deer forests. Even though he has asked extravagant terms, it has served to show that deer lands are largely impracticable, owing to impoverishment of the soil, for maintaining a population. While large land owners have proved unexpectedly sympathetic a large number of smaller interests that will be affected are in arms. Town tradesmen who have invested in rural land and farmers who are jibbing at the minimum agricultural wage are consolidated with the opposition forces. Many of the best agricultural authorities gravely doubt the economic possibility of bringing the light lands into full bearing, as Lloyd George proposes. Debates and discussions during the past three weeks have clearly brought out the fact that most agricultural land is not over-rented, land-owners obtaining very low interest on investment, being content with the territorial glory which still attaches to land ownership. There is even now a possibility of vital parts of the scheme—afforestation, cheap cottages, low agricultural freight rates, security of tenure and minimum wage for laborers—being ultimately carried by a concerted movement of both parties. Meanwhile, a considerable section of the younger Unionists, including many of the cleverest men in the party, are showing in many ways their unrest under the present negative policy of the opposition. They paint as their ideal Disraeli's notion of a Tory democracy. They ask for a positive Unionist housing, land reform, social betterment campaign. Bonar Law has apparently had his hands tied by a reactionary section which includes great county influences.—Exchange

THE RURAL COMMUNITY

If any of those interested in rural work in America should chance to read what here is written, we suggest to them that what is wanted in rural America, as it is wanted in Ireland, is the creation of rural communities. The society for one purpose only, the credit society, the agricultural society, the co-operative factory, organized separately, only bring people into contact at one point, and the unity created is not strong enough or vital enough to have much effect on character. They help to bring about individual prosperity, but what is really wanted in the countryside is to create the rural community, with its human interests as fully catered for as its economic interests. Unless the countryside can offer to young men and young women some satisfactory food for soul as well as body, it will fail to attract or hold its population, and it will go to the already overcrowded towns, and the lessening of rural production will affect production in the cities and factories, and the problem of the unemployed will get still keener. Already in England, a country industrially like the United States, they are hoping to seal the flow of life from the country to the towns by artificially raising wages by legislation. It is a vain hope. Man does not live by cash alone, but by every gift of fellowship and brotherly feeling which society offers him. The final urgings of men and women are towards humanity. Their desires are for the perfection of their own life, and as Whitman says, where the best men and women are, there the great city stands though it is only a village. It is one of the illusions of modern materialistic thought to suppose that as high a quality of life is not possible in a village as in a great city, and it is one of the aims of rural reformers to dissipate this illusion and to show that it is possible, not, indeed, to concentrate wealth in country communities as it can be concentrated in great cities, but that it is possible to bring comfort enough to satisfy any reasonable person and to create a society where there will be intellectual life and human interests. We will hear little then of the rural exodus. The country will retain and increase its population and its productiveness. Like attracts like, life draws life to itself, intellect awakens intellect, and the country will hold its own, tug for tug with the towns.—Irish Homestead.

SCIENTIFIC HUMOR

"All scientists are minus a sense of humor."

"Nonsense! Didn't they call this the temperate zone?"

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